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ABSTRACT

This report discusses the current status of school finance and singles out trends affecting the efforts of professional teachers' organizations to secure adequate funds for education. The document also contains employment and salary data on school and university teachers and information on Federal, State, and local expenditures and revenue efforts. A related document is ED 046 089. (JF)

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FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL FINANCE
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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EA 003 613

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CONTENTS

Foreword	4
Dimensions of Formal Education	5
Pupils	5
Population	6
Stable Migration	6
Illiteracy	6
Propensity To Attend School	8
College Enrollment	9
Private Schools	9
Outlook	11
Employment in the Schools	12
Elementary- and Secondary-School Teachers	12
Profile of the Public-School Teacher	12
Supply of Teachers	12
College Training of Teachers	12
Salaries in Public Schools	15
Salary Comparison	15
Faculty Salaries in 4-Year Colleges and Universities, 1969-70	16
Faculty Salaries in 2-Year Institutions	16
Expenditures	21
Highlights of Federal Support for Education	21
Full Funding of Programs	26
Educational Costs and National Income	26
Legislative Proposals	26
The House Appropriations Bill of 1972	26
Expenditures in Higher Education	27
Public Elementary and Secondary Education	27
Current Expenditures	28
Expenditures of Local School Systems	29
Current Expenditures for Other Programs	33
Capital Outlay and Interest	34
Revenue	36
New Revenue	36
State Taxes in 1970	36
Effort To Support Public Elementary and Secondary Schools	37
Tax Action in 1971	37
Tax Burden	37
U. S. Supreme Court Review in 1971	37
World Military and Public Education Expenditures	42

FOREWORD

THIS IS A REPORT on the current status of school finance and the trends affecting the efforts of the organized teaching profession to secure adequate funds for education. It is the eighth annual report of the Committee on Educational Finance to the profession assembled in annual convention.

The past year was one in which demands were made by various groups and organizations for a reordering of national priorities for less emphasis on military spending and an increased investment in America. Demands were also heard for increased productivity in the educational sector. Demands for accountability from classroom teachers were coupled with calls for private performance contracts for teaching; increased financial needs of school districts met with tax levy and bond issue defeats; more federal dollars for education resulted in a reduced federal share of educational expenditures; appeals for a better quality education came at the same time that many districts were forced to reduce programs; erosive inflationary trends were magnified by reduced school budgets; and a substantial teacher surplus was not utilized to reduce class size.

School enrollment statistics may be used as an over-all indicator of educational finance trends. In public elementary and secondary schools enrollments rose 8.8 percent from 42.2 million in 1965 to 45.9 million in 1970. Projections for the 1970 to 1975 period, however, indicate a growth rate of only 1.1 percent from 45.9 million to 46.4 million. The effects of this reduced growth rate have already evidenced themselves in several areas of school finance.

In terms of total expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools, a 1970-71 increase of 8.4 percent over 1969-70 was smaller than the 9.2 percent increase for the preceding year. Current expenditures showed a more dramatic cutback from a 12.5 percent increase registered in 1969-70 to a 9.7 percent increase in 1970-71. Capital outlays decreased for the second consecutive year, down 0.4 percent. This figure reflects the defeat of school bond issues and the continued strength of taxpayer resistance to increased government expenditures. During 1970, voters approved \$1.6 billion of school bonds and defeated an equal amount.

Average instructional salaries increased by \$642 to \$9,689 in 1970-71. The effects of inflation, however, reduced the buying power of these dollars in terms of 1967 values to \$512. In addition to this contraction of salary increases, a surplus estimated at approximately 69,200 beginning teachers indicates that teachers may expect continued pressure during the coming year both as consumers and as negotiators.

The Committee on Educational Finance of the National Education Association presents this eighth annual report so that the teaching profession may assess the progress in financing schools and prepare for the tasks ahead. This report is the work of Peter D. Veillette, Staff Associate under the direction of Jean M. Flanigan, Assistant Director of the Research Division and Staff Contact for the Committee on Educational Finance.

Wilbert V. Bolliger, Chairman

DIMENSIONS OF FORMAL EDUCATION

IN FALL 1970, 59.1 million pupils were enrolled in the regular schools, public and private, at all grade levels. All full- and part-time workers in the schools were estimated at 6.2 million, 3.9 million of which were teachers, administrators, or other professional staff. The total expenditures of the regular schools are estimated at \$73.5 billion for the school year 1970-71.

Pupils

Enrollment in the regular schools totaled 46.0 million in 1960. By fall 1970, enrollment increased by 13.1 million, or 28.5 percent, to 59.1 million. Total enrollment is expected to rise by 2.9 million, or 4.9 percent, to 62.0 million by fall 1975.

In the past 10 years the largest percentage gains in enrollment have been in higher education and in the public sector as shown in the table below.

Enrollments in the public institutions of higher education have more than doubled, increasing 143.5 percent from fall 1960 to fall 1970. The largest increase in numbers enrolled has been in the public elementary and secondary schools where enrollments climbed 9.6 million from 36.3 million in fall 1960 to 45.9 million by fall 1970.

The enrollments cited above are mainly those in the regular school programs leading to diplomas or degrees. Hence, the figures understate the involvement of the total population in education and work-related training and retraining. These include nursery school and some Head Start programs, adult education programs, post-high-school sub-collegiate vocational training, Job Corps training, apprentice programs, and inservice training programs for employees. Other types of enrollment not included are those in residential schools for exceptional children, elementary and secondary schools associated with institutions of higher education, and some federally operated schools on reservations and installations. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools and business colleges, which are not reported as enrollments in regular schools, totaled 1.5 million according to the fall 1969 enrollment survey of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.¹

At all levels of schooling, the enrollment increase expected between fall 1970 and fall 1975 is moderate. Enrollments in public higher education are expected to continue to increase considerably faster than other school sectors for a five-year gain of 39.3 percent. The public elementary- and secondary-school enrollments are expected to increase by 0.5 million, or 1.1 percent,

Level	Fall enrollment (in millions)			Percent increase	
	1960	1970	Projections, 1975	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1975
Public elementary and secondary ..	36.3	45.9*	46.4	26.7%	1.1%
Private elementary and secondary .	5.9	5.6	5.4	-5.1	-3.6
Public higher education	2.3	5.6	7.8	143.5	39.3
Private higher education	1.5	2.0	2.4	33.3	20.0
TOTAL	46.0	59.1	62.0	28.7%	4.9%

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1968-69*. 1969 edition. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1970. Table 2.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Digest of Educational Statistics*. 1970 edition. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1970. p. 2.

*NEA Research Division estimate.

by fall 1975 with a loss of 1.3 million forecast for grades K-8 more than offset by gains of 1.8 million in grades 9-12.

The size of enrollment of the mid-1970's reflects expected changes in the numbers in the school-age population, the school retention rates for the teen- and college-age youth, the increase in kindergarten attendance for 4- and 5-year-olds, and changes in the shares of enrollment between public and private schools. Public nursery schools for 3- and 4-year-olds are attracting public support in a renewed wave of interest in early childhood education.

Population

The total population of the United States, including the armed forces overseas, increased 23.8 million from 179,323,000 in April 1960 to 203,185,000 by April 1970. By January 1971 the total population was estimated at 206,017,000 and is expected to reach 215,588,000 (Series D) in 1975 for a total gain of 9.6 million persons in five years. Recent experience is close to the forecasts of the slower growth D Series.

Age group	POPULATION (in thousands)		Projections, 1975, Series D
	July 1960	July 1970	
Under 5 years	20,364	17,167	18,187
5-17	44,196	52,487	50,954
18-24	16,122	23,697	27,434
25-34	22,911	24,909	31,320
35-44	24,223	23,072	22,607
45-64	36,208	41,785	43,582
65 and over	16,658	20,050	21,504
TOTAL	180,684	203,167	215,588

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Projections of the Population of the United States by Age and Sex (Interim Revisions): 1970 to 2020*. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 448. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, August 6, 1970. p. 28.

The school-age population (5 to 17 years of age) increased 18.8 percent from 44,196,000 in July 1960 to 52,487,000 in July 1970. By 1975 the population 5-17 is expected to decline slightly according to the D Series of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The population of college age (18 to 24 years of age), which increased 46.9 percent from 16,122,000 in July 1960 to 23,697,000 in July 1970, is projected to increase a moderate 16.7 percent to 27,536,000 by 1975.

The population under 5 years of age—the preschool age group—declined from 20,364,000 in

July 1960 to 17,167,000 in July 1970. The Census projects that this age group will increase to 18,187,000 (Series D) by 1975. A summary of the population by age groups is shown above. The actual annual number of births is running close to the D Series.

Table 1 shows by state the resident population (not including armed forces overseas) for 1960 and 1970. State-by-state population projections for the 1970's are not available.

Table 2 shows the estimates of births for the years ending June 30 since World War II and the projections of births to 1975. In 1965, the number of births fell below the 4 million mark for the first time since 1953. Births continued to decrease until 1969 when the number born increased. Recent monthly figures indicate a continued uptrend in number of births. This rise in the number of births can be attributed primarily to the increase in the number of women in the child-bearing ages (15-44 years). The number of women in this group increased about 2 percent between 1969 and 1970, and according to projections of the Bureau of the Census, will increase 11 percent more by 1975.

Stable Migration

U.S. Bureau of the Census studies of migration since 1948 show that the annual variation in the rate has been small, ranging between 18.3 and 21.0 percent. From March 1969 to March 1970, 18.4 percent of the total population moved. The migration rates shown below indicate low levels of migration for all but the youngest segment of the elementary- and secondary-school age groups and a rather high rate for the college and young adult group:

MIGRATION RATES

Age group (years)	Total	Same county	Different county	
			Same state	Different state
5 and 6	21.4%	13.0%	3.7%	4.7%
7 to 13	15.8	9.8	2.6	3.4
14 to 17	13.8	8.8	2.0	3.0
18 to 19	24.1	15.6	4.1	4.3
20 to 24	41.8	25.7	7.4	8.7
All ages	18.4	11.7	3.1	3.6

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Mobility of the Population of the United States, March 1969 to March 1970*. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 210. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, January 15, 1971. p. 11.

Illiteracy

The illiteracy rate in the United States was reduced by more than 50 percent during the decade ending in 1969. In 1959 about 1 person in 45 was

TABLE 1.—TOTAL POPULATION OF STATES, 1960 AND 1970 (in thousands)

State and region	April 1, 1960	April 1, 1970	Percent change, 1960 to 1970
1	2	3	4
UNITED STATES	179,323*	203,185*	13.3%
NEW ENGLAND	10,509	11,847	12.7
Connecticut	2,535	3,032	19.6
Maine	969	994	2.6
Massachusetts	5,149	5,689	10.5
New Hampshire	607	738	21.6
Rhode Island	859	950	10.6
Vermont	390	445	14.1
MIDEAST	38,479	42,380	10.1
Delaware	446	548	22.9
District of Columbia	764	757	-0.9
Maryland	3,101	3,922	26.5
New Jersey	6,067	7,168	18.1
New York	16,782	18,191	8.4
Pennsylvania	11,319	11,794	4.2
SOUTHEAST	38,754	43,815	13.1
Alabama	3,267	3,444	5.4
Arkansas	1,786	1,923	7.7
Florida	4,952	6,789	37.1
Georgia	3,943	4,590	16.4
Kentucky	3,038	3,219	6.0
Louisiana	3,257	3,643	11.9
Mississippi	2,178	2,217	1.8
North Carolina	4,556	5,082	11.5
South Carolina	2,383	2,591	8.7
Tennessee	3,567	3,924	10.0
Virginia	3,967	4,648	17.2
West Virginia	1,860	1,744	-6.2
GREAT LAKES	36,225	40,253	11.1
Illinois	10,081	11,114	10.2
Indiana	4,662	5,194	11.4
Michigan	7,823	8,875	13.4
Ohio	9,706	10,652	9.7
Wisconsin	3,952	4,418	11.8
PLAINS	15,394	16,324	6.0
Iowa	2,758	2,825	2.4
Kansas	2,179	2,249	3.2
Minnesota	3,414	3,805	11.5
Missouri	4,320	4,677	8.3
Nebraska	1,411	1,484	5.2
North Dakota	632	618	-2.2
South Dakota	681	666	-2.2
SOUTHWEST	14,161	16,544	16.8
Arizona	1,302	1,772	36.1
New Mexico	951	1,016	6.8
Oklahoma	2,328	2,559	9.9
Texas	9,580	11,197	16.9
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	4,317	5,006	16.0
Colorado	1,754	2,207	25.8
Idaho	667	713	6.9
Montana	675	694	2.8
Utah	891	1,059	18.9
Wyoming	330	332	0.6
FAR WEST	21,482	27,015	25.8
Alaska	226	302	33.6
California	15,717	19,953	27.0
Hawaii	632	770	21.8
Nevada	285	489	71.6
Oregon	1,769	2,091	18.2
Washington	2,853	3,409	19.5

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *United States Census of Population 1960*. PC (1) 1A. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, May 1961. p. 1-16, 1-17.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *1970 Census of Population*. PC (V-2)-1. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, February 1971. 11 p.

*Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATES OF BIRTHS (in thousands) FOR 1946-1969 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Year ending June 30	Estimated number	Series D projection	Series E projection
1	2	3	4
1946	2,873	...	...
1947	3,948	...	...
1948	3,658	...	...
1949	3,660	...	...
1950	3,638	...	...
1951	3,771	...	...
1952	3,859	...	...
1953	3,951	...	...
1954	4,045	...	...
1955	4,119	...	...
1956	4,167	...	...
1957	4,312	...	...
1958	4,313	...	...
1959	4,298	...	...
1960	4,279	...	...
1961	4,350	...	...
1962	4,259	...	...
1963	4,185	...	...
1964	4,119	...	...
1965	3,940	...	...
1966	3,716	...	...
1967	3,608	...	...
1968	3,520	...	...
1969	3,567	...	...
1970	...	3,488	3,388
1971	...	3,534	3,402
1972	...	3,620	3,478
1973	...	3,705	3,551
1974	...	3,788	3,622
1975	...	3,873	3,694

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Estimates of the Population of the United States and Components of Change: 1940 to 1970*. Series P-25, No. 442. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, March 20, 1970. p. 9.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Projections of the Population of the United States by Age and Sex (Interim Revisions): 1970 to 2020*. Series P-25, No. 448. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, August 6, 1970. p. 9.

illiterate. By 1969 this ratio was reduced to 1 in 100. Numerically, this resulted in a reduction from 2.6 million to 1.4 million persons classified as illiterate, that is, unable to read and write a simple statement in English or any other language. To a great extent this reduction in illiteracy is due to the replacement of persons over 64 years old with a relatively high illiteracy rate, by persons in the 14 to 64 year age group who have completed more years of school. See Table 3.

Propensity To Attend School

In October 1970, more than 99 percent of the school-age population age 7 to 13 years were enrolled in public or private regular schools. Table 4 shows the trend in the enrollment ratios of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Over the years since 1950 the greatest enrollment gains have been made in the youngest and oldest age groups:

● Enrollment of 5- and 6-year-olds in kindergarten and elementary school increased from 74.4 percent of the population in 1950 to 89.5 percent in 1970.

● Enrollment of 7- to 13-year-olds increased from 98.7 percent in 1950 to 99.2 percent in 1970.

● Enrollment of 14- to 17-year-olds increased from 83.3 percent in 1950 to 94.1 percent in 1970.

● Enrollment of 18- and 19-year-olds increased from 29.4 percent in 1950 to 47.7 percent in 1970.

The number of youth 5-17 years old not enrolled in school has decreased in recent years despite an increase in the population of the age group. In 1960, 2,752,000 youth 5-17 in a population of 44,189,000 were not enrolled in school. By 1965, 2,426,000 youth in a population of 49,995,000 were not enrolled. In October 1970, an estimated 1,982,000 youth in the 5-17 population of 52,487,000 were not enrolled. Of the number

TABLE 3.—PERCENT ILLITERATE OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: NOVEMBER 1969

(Civilian noninstitutional population)			
Age and race	Both sexes	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
ALL RACES			
Total, 14 years and over	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
14 and 15 years	0.3	0.3	0.2
16 to 24 years	0.3	0.3	0.2
25 to 44 years	0.5	0.5	0.5
45 to 64 years	1.1	1.3	0.9
65 years and over	3.5	3.4	3.5
WHITE			
Total, 14 years and over	0.7	0.7	0.7
14 and 15 years	0.3	0.4	0.2
16 to 24 years	0.2	0.3	0.2
25 to 44 years	0.4	0.4	0.5
45 to 64 years	0.7	0.8	0.6
65 years and over	2.3	2.1	2.4
NEGRO			
Total, 14 years and over	3.6	4.3	2.9
14 and 15 years	...	...	...
16 to 24 years	0.6	0.8	0.4
25 to 44 years	1.3	2.1	0.6
45 to 64 years	5.5	7.4	4.0
65 years and over	16.7	17.2	16.2

SOURCE:

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Illiteracy in the United States: November 1969*. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 217. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, March 10, 1971. p. 2.

not in school, 821,000 were 5 to 6 years old, 233,000 were 7 to 13 years old, and 928,000 were 14 to 17 years old.

If the enrollment-population ratio for the youngest and oldest segments of the school-age group had been at 99.2 percent in fall 1970, school enrollment would have been larger by an estimated 1.56 million pupils—758,000 more 5- and 6-year-olds in kindergarten and elementary school and 802,000 more 14- to 17-year-olds.

There is an accumulation of young adults in the population who left school prior to high-school graduation. The Bureau of the Census has estimated that 4,524,000 young adults 14 to 24 years of age were not high-school graduates and were not enrolled in school in 1969. Many of these young adults could return to school to complete high school.

College Enrollment

College enrollments, comprising degree and nondegree students, resident and extension, exceeded 8.5 million in fall 1970 according to preliminary reports of the U. S. Office of Education. College enrollments have more than doubled since 1960, as shown by the figures below:

Fall	College enrollment	Index, 1960=100
1960	3,789,000	100
1961	4,047,000	107
1962	4,404,000	116
1963	4,766,000	126
1964	5,280,000	139
1965	5,921,000	156
1966	6,390,000	169
1967	6,912,000	182
1968	7,572,000	200
1969	7,977,000	211
1970	8,515,153	225

SOURCES:

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 12.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1968, 1969, 1970.

Private Schools

Until the late 1950's, enrollments in private elementary and secondary schools increased proportionately faster than enrollment in the public schools (Table 6). The private-school share of total enrollments rose from 10.9 percent in fall 1950 to

TABLE 4.—PERCENT OF SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION ENROLLED IN REGULAR SCHOOLS, OCTOBER 1950 TO OCTOBER 1970

Year	Age groups						
	3-4	5-6	7-13	14-17	18-19	20-21	22-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950	NA	74.4%	98.7%	83.3%	29.4%	(— 9.0 —)	
1960	NA	80.7	99.5	90.3	38.4	(— 13.1 —)	
1964	9.5%	83.7	99.0	93.1	41.6	26.3	9.9
1965	10.6	84.9	99.4	93.2	46.3	27.6	13.2
1966	12.5	85.8	99.3	93.7	47.2	29.9	13.2
1967	14.2	87.4	99.3	93.7	47.6	33.3	13.6
1968	15.7	87.6	99.1	94.2	50.4	31.2	13.8
1969	16.1	88.4	99.2	94.0	50.2	34.1	15.4
1970	20.5	89.5	99.2	94.1	47.7	31.9	14.9

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *School Enrollment: October 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969*. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 167, 190, and 206. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *School Enrollment in the United States: 1970*. (Advance data) Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 215. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, March 5, 1970.

*Figures for years prior to 1964 did not include pupils enrolled in nursery school.

14.9 percent by fall 1959. Since 1959, the percentage has decreased to an estimated 10.9. Between fall 1966 and fall 1969, private elementary-school enrollment (grades 1-8) decreased from 4,684,000 to 3,949,000, and private high-school enrollment (grades 9-12) decreased from 1,377,000 to 1,170,000.

Enrollment in private colleges and universities has increased only moderately compared with the fast growth in public institutions. The figures below show the trend in the percents that enrollments (for degree credit only) in private institutions are of total enrollments in all institutions of higher education.

	Percentage of total enrollment
Fall 1960	40.1%
Fall 1965	33.0
Fall 1969	26.2
Fall 1975 (projected)	26.0

SOURCES:

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78*. 1968 edition. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 9.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Digest of Educational Statistics, 1970*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, September 1970. p. 62.

TABLE 5.—FALL 1970 ENROLLMENTS IN REGULAR SCHOOLS

State	Grand total	Elementary and secondary (K-12)		Institutions of higher education ^{a/b}
		Public ^a	Private ^a	
1	2	3	4	5
Alabama	932,114	803,507	25,900	102,707
Alaska	90,331	78,614	1,700	10,017
Arizona	572,906	438,000	24,800	110,106
Arkansas	525,859	463,320	10,900	51,639
California	6,366,732	4,702,000	409,000	1,255,732
Colorado	709,666	550,060	38,000	121,606
Connecticut	887,862	646,131	116,800	124,931
Delaware	174,195	132,745	17,600	23,850
District of Columbia ..	244,484	146,864	21,700	75,920
Florida	1,771,272	1,427,896	109,200	234,176
Georgia	1,276,691	1,122,000	28,500	126,191
Hawaii	248,610	184,000	28,100	36,510
Idaho	224,433	182,333	7,400	34,700
Illinois	3,287,786	2,351,813	482,400	453,573
Indiana	1,546,056	1,231,500	123,400	191,156
Iowa	855,581	663,269	84,000	108,312
Kansas	658,035	513,738	43,000	101,297
Kentucky	883,849	711,000	75,900	96,949
Louisiana	1,091,985	842,365	128,900	120,720
Maine	299,470	241,790	25,500	32,180
Maryland	1,186,451	910,494	127,400	148,557
Massachusetts	1,715,638	1,178,000	234,600	303,038
Michigan	2,826,094	2,180,699	251,300	394,095
Minnesota	1,219,076	930,500	129,500	159,076
Mississippi	627,623	534,395	20,100	73,128
Missouri	1,386,670	1,040,000	163,100	183,570
Montana	218,588	174,989	13,900	29,699
Nebraska	440,775	329,000	45,400	66,375
Nevada	145,626	127,566	5,100	12,960
New Hampshire	220,902	158,756	33,100	29,046
New Jersey	2,005,672	1,482,000	313,300	210,372
New Mexico	346,989	285,156	18,100	43,733
New York	5,090,624	3,477,016	837,000	776,608
North Carolina	1,383,464	1,192,187	19,700	171,577
North Dakota	191,997	147,013	14,500	30,484
Ohio	3,159,941	2,424,229	364,300	371,412
Oklahoma	761,642	640,000	12,100	109,542
Oregon	629,579	481,700	33,600	114,279
Pennsylvania	3,333,179	2,358,100	564,600	410,479
Rhode Island	278,277	188,090	45,100	45,087
South Carolina	737,730	646,100	21,400	70,230
South Dakota	209,931	166,300	12,900	30,731
Tennessee	1,069,792	899,893	34,400	135,499
Texas	3,252,048	2,702,500	111,000	438,548
Utah	387,446	304,002	4,300	79,144
Vermont	150,516	112,702	15,700	22,114
Virginia	1,285,571	1,078,754	57,600	149,217
Washington	1,050,709	817,712	52,600	180,397
West Virginia	476,260	399,530	13,500	63,230
Wisconsin	1,420,290	993,736	225,000	201,554
Wyoming	105,014	86,886	3,100	15,028
United States	59,996,103 ^c	45,880,950	5,600,000	8,515,153 ^c

SOURCES AND NOTES:

Column 3 from: National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*. Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1970. Table 2, column 10, p. 27.

Column 4 from: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Digest of Educational Statistics, 1970*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1970. Table 38, p. 33.

Column 5 from: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1970*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1970. 54 p.

^aEstimates.

^bIncludes students in occupational programs not chiefly creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

^cTotal includes 17,036 enrolled in U. S. Service Schools.

TABLE 6.—PRIVATE-SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENROLLMENTS

Fall of year	K-8	9-12	K-12
1	2	3	4
1950	11.8	8.1	10.9
1951	11.7	9.0	11.0
1952	11.9	9.3	11.3
1953	12.6	9.2	11.7
1954	12.7	8.8	11.8
1955	13.4	9.8	12.6
1956	13.9	10.2	13.1
1957	15.9	10.0	14.3
1958	15.9	10.5	14.6
1959	16.1	10.9	14.9
1960	15.2	10.1	14.0
1961	14.7	10.4	13.7
1962	14.9	9.4	13.5
1963	15.3	10.1	13.9
1964	15.6	11.0	14.3
1965	15.3	11.2	14.2
1966	14.5	10.3	13.4
1967	14.1	9.4	12.8
1968	12.9	9.6	12.0
1969	12.3	7.9	11.1
1970	12.1	7.9	10.9

SOURCE:

Calculated from reports of the fall enrollment surveys: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Numbers 34, 40, 45, 52, 54, 66, 74, 80, 93, 101, 110, 117, 126, 129, 148, 161, 162, 167, 190, 199, and 215.

Outlook

By fall 1975, the total enrollment at all levels of the regular schools is projected to 62.0 million, a gain of 2.9 million from 59.1 million in fall 1970.

Almost nine-tenths of the increase to 1975 is expected in the enrollments of institutions of higher education over the five years ahead and most of the increase is projected for the public institutions.

The elementary- and secondary-school enrollments are projected to increase by 300,000 from 51.5 million in fall 1970 to 51.8 million in fall 1975. The enrollment in private schools is expected to decline by 300,000 while the public-school enrollment increases an estimated 700,000.

If near-maximum enrollment of all segments of the population 5 to 17 years old were achieved by 1975, elementary- and secondary-school enrollments would increase by about 1.2 million. This would mean provision of kindergarten for all 5-year-olds and retention of all teen-agers until at least age 18. In addition, many educators and non-educators are proposing plans for public nursery schools for 3- and 4-year-olds in an effort to equalize educational opportunity for all children.

FOOTNOTE

¹U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *School Enrollment: October 1969*. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 206. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 23.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE SCHOOLS

ALL FULL- AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES in the regular schools at all levels of education totaled an estimated 6,200,000 in fall 1970, up 4.0 percent from last year's total of 6,000,000. All of this year's gain in school employment is in the public sector where full- and part-time employment increased 4.7 percent from 5,079,000 in fall 1969 to 5,316,000 in fall 1970. Employment in private schools decreased from 950,000 in 1969 to 940,000 in 1970.

On a full-time equivalent basis, education provided an estimated 5,014,000 jobs. Employees in the regular schools are 5.0 percent of the employed civilian labor force. These estimates do not account for many workers in the special community programs financed with federal funds from the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, foundations, and other sources.

The total number of full- and part-time professional workers employed in the regular schools is estimated at 3,900,000, 75.0 percent of whom are in elementary and secondary schools and 25.0 percent in higher education.

Elementary and Secondary-School Teachers

For the school year 1970-71 the instructional staff—classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, and others—is estimated at 2,269,000 on a full-time equivalent basis for public schools and 244,000 for private schools. While the figure for public schools is based on an annual survey of the NEA Research Division¹ the private-school staff is estimated by the U.S. Office of Education partially from bench-mark surveys of previous years.²

The number of pupils enrolled per instructional staff member in the public schools decreased from 24.7 in 1959-60 to 20.2 in 1970-71. The pupil-teacher ratio changed as follows: At the elementary level the ratio decreased from 28.7 in 1959-60 to 25.0 in 1970-71; at the secondary level the ratio, which was 21.6 in 1959-60, was 19.4 in 1970-71.

A comparable downtrend in the estimated staff ratios in private schools is reported by the U. S. Office of Education: At the elementary level the estimated ratio dropped from 38.8 in 1959-60 to 28.9 in 1970-71; at the secondary level the ratio dropped from 18.5 to 16.0.

Profile of the Public-School Teacher

In the spring of 1970 the average public-school teacher was 38 years of age; and had taught for 12 years, 8 of which were in the same school system. The elementary-school teacher taught an average of 27 pupils. The secondary-school teacher taught a total of 132 pupils daily in five class periods. All but 3.6 percent of the classroom teachers had at least a bachelor's degree. Table 7 gives the figures by sex and level of school.

Supply of Teachers³

In 1970 a record 301,027 persons completed preparation to enter teaching with at least a bachelor's degree. Taking into account the number of graduates who normally would not be applying for teaching positions, it is estimated that the supply of 227,200 beginning teachers exceeded the number of positions open to them (about 158,000) by about 69,200. Despite the adequate total supply in fall 1970, shortages continued in some assignments and in some localities. State department of education officers in 35 states reported having a shortage of applicants in some assignment areas and an excess in others.

The estimated surplus marked the end of an era of general teacher shortages being observed each year. For example, a substantial shortage of teacher applicants was reported by state department of education personnel in 20 states in 1966 but by none in 1970.

Despite the adequate supply of beginning teachers to fill positions normally open to them (Adjusted Trend Criterion Estimate of Demand), attainment of minimum levels of quality in educational programs and staffing (Quality Criterion estimate of demand) would have required about 157,200 more beginning teachers than were available in fall 1970.

College Training of Teachers

Steady progress is noted in reducing the proportion of all classroom teachers without bachelor's degrees (Table 8, page 13). Of the secondary-school teachers only 1.2 percent lacked bachelor's degrees compared with 3.0 percent in 1956. At the

elementary level, the proportion without degrees dropped from 34.1 percent in 1956 to 5.9 percent in 1970. Also at the elementary level, a continued increase is noted in the proportion of teachers with master's degrees. Despite a strong consensus that a

master's degree should be a requirement for teaching at the secondary level, the proportion of secondary-school teachers with advanced degrees dropped from 43.7 percent in 1956 to 31.8 percent in 1966. Since 1966 the percent of

TABLE 7.—THE AVERAGE PUBLIC-SCHOOL CLASSROOM TEACHER, SPRING 1970*

Item	All teachers	Elementary		Secondary		
		Total	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Age (in years)	38	40	40	36	36	37
Years of experience	12	13	13	11	10	11
Years in system of present employment	8	8	9	7	7	8
Average number of pupils taught per day	133	27	27	132	136	129
Classes per day—departmentalized	5	6	6	5	5	5
Salary	\$8,684	\$8,504	\$8,404	\$8,872	\$9,272	\$8,380
Highest degree held						
None	3.6%	5.9%	6.6%	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%
Bachelor's	65.8	72.0	73.2	59.2	53.3	66.3
Master's	30.3	21.9	20.0	39.3	44.9	32.6
Doctor's	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. Annual Survey of Teachers, 1969-70.

*Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

TABLE 8.—PERCENT OF TEACHERS BY HIGHEST DEGREE HELD AS INDICATED IN NEA RESEARCH DIVISION SURVEYS*

Highest degree held	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL							
No degree	22.2%	14.6%	7.0%	6.1%	4.7%	4.5%	3.6%
Bachelor's degree	53.2	61.9	69.6	68.2	67.4	65.2	65.8
Master's degree	24.3	23.1	23.2	25.6	27.7	30.3	30.3
Doctor's degree	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
ELEMENTARY							
No degree	34.1	23.8	12.9	10.3	7.9	7.8	5.9
Bachelor's degree	53.1	62.2	71.4	72.9	73.2	71.1	72.0
Master's degree	12.8	13.9	15.7	16.8	18.9	21.1	21.9
Doctor's degree	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	0.2
SECONDARY							
No degree	3.0	2.3	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2
Bachelor's degree	53.3	61.6	67.7	63.0	61.4	59.1	59.2
Master's degree	42.9	35.4	31.5	35.4	36.8	39.7	39.3
Doctor's degree	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3

SOURCES:

Column 2 from: National Education Association, Research Division. "The Status of the American Public-School Teacher." *Research Bulletin* 35: 45; February 1957.

Column 3 from: National Education Association, Research Division. *The American Public-School Teacher, 1960-61*. Research Monograph 1963-M2. Washington, D.C.: the Association, April 1963. p. 91.

Column 4 from: National Education Association, Research Division. *The American Public-School Teacher, 1965-66*. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1967. p. 71.

Columns 5, 6, 7, and 8 from: Unpublished data from Nationwide Teacher Opinion Survey, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, and 1969-70.

*Based on sample surveys and subject to sampling variability.

TABLE 9.—AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, 1960-61 AND 1970-71

State	1960-61			1970-71			Percent change, 1961 to 1971
	Amount	Rank	Percent of U.S. average	Amount	Rank	Percent of U.S. average	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U.S. Average	\$5,449	...	100.0%	\$ 6,689	...	100.0%	77.8%
Alabama.....	4,300	40	78.9	7,525	45	77.7	75.0
Alaska.....	7,000	2	128.5	14,025	1	144.8	100.4
Arizona.....	5,900	10	108.3	9,550	20	98.6	61.9
Arkansas.....	3,398	51	62.4	6,841	50	70.6	101.3
California.....	7,025	1	128.9	11,650	3	120.2	65.8
Colorado.....	5,300	24	97.3	8,605	32	88.8	62.4
Connecticut.....	6,177	5	113.4	9,908	15	102.3	60.4
Delaware.....	5,994	9	110.0	10,212	11	105.4	70.4
District of Columbia.....	6,650	4	122.0	11,289	4	116.8	69.8
Florida.....	5,214	26	95.7	9,206	24	95.0	76.6
Georgia.....	4,200	43	77.1	7,940	41	81.9	89.0
Hawaii.....	5,540	19	101.7	10,325	9	106.6	86.4
Idaho.....	4,538	36	83.3	7,393	47	76.3	62.9
Illinois.....	6,109	7	112.1	10,500	8	108.4	71.9
Indiana.....	5,781	13	106.1	9,860	17	101.8	70.6
Iowa.....	4,721	33	86.6	9,449	22	97.5	100.1
Kansas.....	4,792	30	87.9	8,248	39	85.1	72.1
Kentucky.....	4,200	43	77.1	7,550	43	77.9	79.8
Louisiana.....	5,230	25	96.0	8,600	32	88.8	64.4
Maine.....	4,289	41	78.7	8,650	29	89.3	101.7
Maryland.....	5,880	11	107.9	10,670	6	110.1	81.5
Massachusetts.....	5,750	15	105.5	10,244	10	105.7	78.2
Michigan.....	6,125	6	112.4	10,875	5	112.2	77.6
Minnesota.....	5,425	22	99.6	9,900	16	102.2	82.5
Mississippi.....	3,561	50	65.4	6,173	51	63.7	73.4
Missouri.....	4,765	32	87.4	8,608	32	88.8	80.7
Montana.....	4,775	31	87.6	8,437	37	87.1	76.7
Nebraska.....	4,225	42	77.5	8,400	38	86.7	98.8
Nevada.....	5,866	12	107.7	9,990	14	103.1	70.3
New Hampshire.....	4,654	34	85.4	8,656	29	89.3	86.0
New Jersey.....	6,065	8	111.3	10,560	7	109.0	74.1
New Mexico.....	5,634	18	103.4	10,150	12	104.8	80.2
New York.....	6,800	3	124.8	12,000	2	123.9	76.5
North Carolina.....	4,310	39	79.1	8,466	36	87.4	96.4
North Dakota.....	4,100	46	75.2	7,200	48	74.3	75.6
Ohio.....	5,450	20	100.0	9,100	25	93.9	67.0
Oklahoma.....	4,904	29	90.0	7,650	42	79.0	56.0
Oregon.....	5,774	14	106.0	9,539	21	98.5	65.2
Pennsylvania.....	5,441	21	99.9	9,400	23	97.0	72.8
Rhode Island.....	5,700	17	104.6	9,750	19	100.6	71.1
South Carolina.....	3,762	49	69.0	7,150	49	73.8	90.1
South Dakota.....	3,850	48	70.7	7,500	46	77.4	94.8
Tennessee.....	4,137	45	75.9	7,550	43	77.9	82.5
Texas.....	4,621	35	84.8	8,646	31	89.2	87.1
Utah.....	5,100	28	93.6	8,500	35	87.7	66.7
Vermont.....	4,540	36	83.3	8,700	28	89.8	91.6
Virginia.....	4,520	38	83.0	9,000	26	92.9	99.1
Washington.....	5,750	15	105.5	10,000	13	103.2	73.9
West Virginia.....	4,100	46	75.2	8,100	40	83.6	97.6
Wisconsin.....	5,330	23	97.8	9,850	18	101.7	84.8
Wyoming.....	5,185	27	95.2	8,919	27	92.1	72.0

SOURCES:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*. Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1970. p. 33.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1961-62*. Research Report 1961-R22. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1961. p. 25.

secondary-school teachers with advanced degrees has increased to 39.6 percent in 1970.

Salaries in Public Schools

The average salary paid the instructional staff (including principals, supervisors, teachers, librarians, and related instructional workers) gained \$642, or 7.1 percent, from \$9,047 in 1969-70 to \$9,689 in 1970-71. Table 9 (on page 14) shows the 10-year trend in instructional staff salaries by state. Classroom teachers' salaries increased \$630, or 7.3 percent, from \$8,635 in 1969-70 to \$9,265 in 1970-71.

Regional differences in teachers' salaries are acute. The dollar difference between the average salaries of classroom teachers in the Southeast at \$7,835 and in the Far West at \$10,633 was \$2,798. In 1964-65, the dollar difference was \$2,423. When the salaries for 1964-65 and 1970-71 are compared in Table 10, slight improvement is noted in the salaries in the Southeast and the Plains states relative to the U. S. average, whereas the relative position of the Rocky Mountain and the Southwest regions has worsened.

Average instructional staff salaries were 2.514 times per-capita personal income from 1961-62 to 1965-66. This ratio has declined since then, averaging 2.437 from 1966-67 to 1970-71. This is some indication that the teachers' economic position relative to the rest of the economy has slipped in recent years despite the record of annual increases. The trend is as follows:

Year	Per-capita income	Average instructional staff salaries	Ratio of salaries to income
1961-62	\$2,264	\$5,700	2.518
1962-63	2,368	5,921	2.500
1963-64	2,455	6,240	2.542
1964-65	2,586	6,465	2.500
1965-66	2,765	6,935	2.508
1966-67	2,980	7,129	2.392
1967-68	3,162	7,709	2.438
1968-69	3,421	8,272	2.418
1969-70	3,680	9,047	2.458
1970-71	3,910	9,689	2.478

SOURCES:

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. *Survey of Current Business* 51: 21; April 1971.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*. Research Report, 1970-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1970. p. 14.

Between 1960 and 1965 the Consumer Price Index rose moderately at an annual average rate of 1.3 percent per year. From 1965 to 1970 the index increased 4.5 percent per year and through March 1971 has increased by 0.7 percent. The following shows the trend in instructional staff salaries in

current dollars and in dollars adjusted for price changes:

Year	Average salaries of instructional staff			
	Current dollars		Constant dollars—after inflation*	
	Amount	Index	Amount	Index
1960-61	\$5,449	100.0	\$5,449	100.0
1961-62	5,700	104.6	5,504	101.0
1962-63	5,921	108.7	5,574	102.3
1963-64	6,240	114.5	5,651	103.7
1964-65	6,465	118.6	5,732	105.2
1965-66	6,935	127.3	5,863	107.6
1966-67	7,129	130.8	6,043	111.0
1967-68	7,709	141.5	6,261	114.9
1968-69	8,272	151.8	6,577	120.7
1969-70	9,047	166.0	6,964	127.8
1970-71	9,689	177.9	7,476**	137.2

*1967=100.0 adjusted to 1960-61 base.

**CPI estimated at 119.4 for 1970-71.

The spring 1970 cost of three budget levels for an urban family of four was \$6,960 for the lowest budget, \$10,664 for the intermediate budget, and \$15,511 for the highest budget.⁴ All three budget levels provide for living in a style above the minimum subsistence level and below a standard of luxury. The budgets—low, intermediate, and high—vary according to underlying patterns of consumption of urban families and differing quantities and qualities of goods purchased. This urban family of four—a husband, wife, and two children—have average stocks of clothing and home furnishings. The couple has been married 15 years. The wife stays at home and the husband is an experienced worker. Table 11 shows the estimated cost by item of consumption for the three budget levels.

Average starting salaries of classroom teachers compare poorly with starting salaries of bachelor's degree graduates who are employed in industry. In 1970-71, starting salaries for men in industry, which averaged \$9,361, were 36.7 percent higher than beginning teachers' salaries at \$6,850. Salaries paid new women graduates in all occupational classes reported were higher than salaries in teaching. The starting salaries shown in Table 12 give considerable evidence of economic discrimination against teachers as an occupational class of workers and economic discrimination against women graduates generally by private industry.

Salary Comparison

Table 13 compares average teacher salaries on a regional basis with salaries of other occupational groups. An examination of the table reveals a regional variation of 39 points on the index scale for teachers' salaries. This is 3.6 times as great as the maximum variation of 11 points among professional and administrative occupations occurring in the engineering field. Technical support and cler-

TABLE 10.—AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO ELEMENTARY- AND SECONDARY-SCHOOL CLASSROOM TEACHERS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, 1964-65 and 1970-71

Region	Average annual salary		Percent of U.S. average	
	1964-65	1970-71	1964-65	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
United States	\$6,195	\$ 9,265	100.0%	100.0%
New England	6,583	9,315	106.3	100.5
Midwest	6,928	10,317	111.8	111.4
Southeast	5,039	7,835	81.3	84.6
Great Lakes	6,417	9,765	103.6	105.4
Plains	5,662	8,530	91.4	92.1
Southwest	5,580	8,270	90.1	89.3
Rocky Mountain	5,864	8,078	94.7	87.2
Far West*	7,462	10,633	120.5	114.8

SOURCES:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*. Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1970. p. 33.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1965-66*. Research Report 1965-R17. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1965. p. 29.

*Not including Alaska and Hawaii.

ical occupations had maximum regional index variations of 7 and 17 points, respectively. By comparison, the variation in average teachers' salaries was 5.6 and 2.3 times as great.

Faculty Salaries in 4-Year Colleges and Universities, 1969-70

The median academic-year salary of full-time teaching faculty in colleges and universities that grant 4-year or higher degrees was \$11,745 in 1969-70. This amount is an increase of 14.8 percent over the median of \$10,235 estimated in a similar study for 1967-68. The median salaries paid and the percents of increase over the medians reported in the 1967-68 study are as follows: professors, \$16,799, up 14.2 percent; associate professors, \$12,985, up 14.0 percent; assistant professors, \$10,698, up 12.9 percent; and instructors, \$8,357, up 12.1 percent. The summary in Table 14 provides the quartiles of faculty salaries paid in 4-year institutions by rank and by type of institution in 1969-70.

Faculty Salaries in 2-Year Institutions

Median salaries paid the full-time faculty for 9-months' service in 2-year institutions are reported below:

	1969-70	1967-68
Public	\$10,850	\$9,165
Private	8,190	7,211

Salaries paid in public institutions increased 18.4 percent in the two-year period compared with a 13.6 percent rise in salaries of faculty in private institutions.⁵

TABLE 11—ESTIMATED ANNUAL COSTS OF THREE BUDGETS FOR A 4-PERSON FAMILY, SPRING 1969*

Item	Lowest budget	Intermediate budget	Highest budget
1	2	3	4
Total budget	\$6,960	\$10,664	\$15,511
Food	1,905	2,452	3,092
Housing	1,429	2,501	3,772
Transportation	505	912	1,183
Clothing and personal care	807	1,137	1,655
Medical care	562	564	588
Other family consumption	345	639	1,056
Personal income taxes	719	1,533	2,875
Miscellaneous** ...	688	926	1,290

SOURCE:

U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Spring 1970 Cost Estimates for Urban Family Budgets." Release USDL-11-606, December 21, 1970.

*The family consists of an employed husband, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy.

**Includes allowances for gifts, contributions, life insurance, occupational expenses, and social security, disability, and unemployment compensation taxes.

TABLE 12.—AVERAGE STARTING SALARIES OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS COMPARED WITH THOSE IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY, 1964-65 THROUGH 1970-71

Position or subject field	Average starting salaries							
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BEGINNING TEACHERS								
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE ^a	\$4,707	\$4,925	\$5,142	\$5,519	\$5,941	\$6,383	\$ 6,850	...
MALE COLLEGE GRADUATES								
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE ^b								
Engineering	7,356	7,584	8,112	8,772	9,312	9,960	10,476	\$10,620
Accounting	6,444	6,732	7,128	7,776	8,424	9,396	10,080	10,140
Sales-Marketing	6,072	6,276	6,744	7,044	7,620	8,088	8,580	8,904
Business Administration	5,880	6,240	6,576	7,140	7,560	8,100	8,124	8,340
Liberal Arts	5,712	6,216	6,432	6,780	7,368	7,980	8,184	8,280
Production Management	6,564	6,816	7,176	7,584	7,980	8,736	9,048	9,312
Chemistry	6,972	7,032	7,500	8,064	8,520	9,276	9,708	9,912
Physics	7,200	7,164	7,740	8,448	8,916	9,348	10,080	10,224
Mathematics-Statistics	6,636	6,672	7,260	7,944	8,412	8,952	9,468	9,672
Economics-Finance	6,276	6,600	6,732	7,416	7,800	8,304	8,880	9,216
Other fields	6,360	6,360	7,044	7,644	7,656	8,796	9,264	9,492
Total—all fields (weighted average)	6,535	6,792	7,248	7,836	8,395	8,985	9,361	9,484
WOMEN COLLEGE GRADUATES								
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE ^c								
Mathematics-Statistics	6,108	d	6,324	7,104	7,776	8,484	8,952	9,312
General Business	4,848	...	5,520	6,000	6,840	7,104	8,184	8,076
Chemistry	6,468	...	7,056	7,452	8,280	8,532	9,180	9,744
Accounting	5,664	...	6,768	6,984	7,716	8,304	8,952	9,516
Home Economics	5,112	...	5,664	6,276	6,660	7,056	7,380	7,932
Engineering-Technical Research	7,224	...	7,260	8,208	8,904	9,672	10,128	10,608
Economics-Finance	...	...	6,000	6,636	6,984	7,224	8,400	8,400

INDEX RELATIONSHIP TO STARTING SALARIES FOR TEACHERS

BEGINNING TEACHERS								
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE ^a	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
MALE COLLEGE GRADUATES								
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE ^b								
Engineering	156.3	154.0	157.8	158.9	156.7	156.0	152.9	...
Accounting	136.9	136.7	138.6	140.9	141.8	147.2	147.2	...
Sales-Marketing	129.0	127.4	131.2	127.6	128.3	126.7	125.3	...
Business Administration	124.9	126.7	127.9	129.4	127.3	126.9	118.6	...
Liberal Arts	121.4	126.2	125.1	122.8	124.0	125.0	119.5	...
Production Management	139.5	138.4	139.6	137.4	134.3	136.9	132.1	...
Chemistry	148.1	142.8	145.9	146.1	143.4	145.3	141.7	...
Physics	153.0	145.5	150.5	153.1	150.1	146.5	147.2	...
Mathematics-Statistics	141.0	135.5	141.2	143.9	141.6	140.2	138.2	...
Economics-Finance	133.3	134.0	130.9	134.4	131.3	130.1	129.6	...
Other fields	135.1	129.1	137.0	138.5	128.9	137.8	135.2	...
Total—all fields (weighted average)	138.8	137.9	141.0	142.0	141.3	140.8	136.7	...
WOMEN COLLEGE GRADUATES								
WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE ^c								
Mathematics-Statistics	129.8	...	123.0	128.7	130.9	132.9	130.7	...
General Business	103.0	...	107.4	108.7	115.1	111.3	119.5	...
Chemistry	137.4	...	137.2	135.0	139.4	133.7	134.0	...
Accounting	120.3	...	131.6	126.5	129.9	130.1	130.7	...
Home Economics	108.6	...	110.2	113.7	112.1	110.5	107.7	...
Engineering-Technical Research	153.5	...	141.2	148.7	149.9	151.5	147.9	...
Economics-Finance	...	...	116.7	120.2	117.6	113.2	122.6	...

^aFor school systems enrolling 6,000 or more pupils.^bFrom annual reports of Frank S. Endicott, Director of Placement, Northwestern University. Salaries are based on offers made to graduates by approximately 200 companies located throughout the United States. 1970-71 salaries are based on offers made in November 1970 to men who will graduate in June 1971.^cComputed from data presented in the Endicott reports.^dNot computed.

TABLE 13.—NATIONAL AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS AND CERTAIN OTHER OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1970, WITH INDEX RELATIONSHIPS TO NATIONAL AVERAGES BY REGIONS

Occupation	National average salary*	Index: National Average salary = 100.0													
		Northeast				South				North Central				West	
		Region	New England	Middle Atlantic	Region	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Region	East North Central	West North Central	Region	Mountain	Pacific	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
TEACHERS (school year 1970-71)	\$ 9,265	109	101	112	82	92	76	87	101	105	92	108	91	115	
PROFESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE															
Accountants	11,383	101	102	101	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	98	94	99	
Auditors	11,570	101	101	101	99	**	**	**	98	99	**	104	**	105	
Buyers	11,139	100	98	100	99	99	**	101	100	100	99	102	100	102	
Job analysts	11,349	98	**	98	100	**	**	**	99	100	96	103	**	103	
Chemists	14,555	101	102	101	101	103	98	99	97	96	**	97	**	98	
Engineers	15,118	102	**	101	98	98	**	99	96	96	99	103	93	104	
TECHNICAL SUPPORT															
Engineering technicians	9,146	102	98	103	98	96	101	100	99	99	**	101	98	103	
Draftsmen	8,451	100	97	100	96	96	94	97	102	103	97	100	98	101	
CLERICAL															
Clerks, accounting	5,898	101	95	103	95	94	94	97	102	104	98	101	98	102	
Clerks, file	4,486	102	99	103	98	100	**	95	98	101	92	102	**	104	
Keypunch operators	5,417	98	94	100	96	96	94	95	101	103	96	106	92	108	
Secretaries	6,903	101	96	103	95	94	89	99	99	102	90	105	95	106	
Stenographers	5,833	99	96	100	97	96	94	100	99	102	92	107	96	110	
Typists	4,981	101	98	102	95	96	93	93	100	103	94	105	97	106	
RANGE OF INDEX RELATIONSHIPS															
Teachers		109	101	112	82	92	76	87	101	105	92	108	91	115	
Other occupations		98-102	94-102	98-103	95-101	94-103	93-101	93-101	97-102	96-103	92-99	98-107	93-100	98-108	

*School year 1970-71 for teachers; June 1970 for other occupational groups shown.

**Not computed.

TABLE 14.—ACADEMIC-YEAR SALARIES PAID TO FULL-TIME FACULTY IN INSTITUTIONS GRANTING THE 4-YEAR OR HIGHER DEGREE, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND BY RANK, 1969-70*

Institution type and faculty rank	Salaries paid			Number of in- stitu- tions	Number of full-time faculty salaries reported
	First quartile	Median	Third quartile		
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL INSTITUTIONS					
Total faculty	\$ 9,812	\$11,745	\$14,531	1,141	221,542
Professors	14,656	16,799	19,442	1,067	56,160
Associate professors	11,722	12,988	14,274	1,047	51,648
Assistant professors	9,759	10,698	11,666	1,040	74,644
Instructors	7,639	8,357	9,198	1,004	35,559
Lecturers	8,189	10,007	11,708	236	3,531
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS					
Total faculty	10,201	12,078	14,904	374	153,603
Professors	15,174	17,082	19,513	366	38,430
Associate professors	12,124	13,267	14,448	369	36,343
Assistant professors	10,108	10,948	11,862	370	52,323
Instructors	7,744	8,475	9,349	366	23,964
Lecturers	8,835	10,303	11,815	101	2,543
NONPUBLIC INSTITUTIONS					
Total faculty	9,068	10,908	13,683	767	67,939
Professors	13,371	15,978	19,146	701	17,730
Associate professors	10,777	12,131	13,600	678	15,305
Assistant professors	9,066	10,040	11,022	670	22,321
Instructors	7,459	8,120	8,868	638	11,595
Lecturers	6,531	8,892	10,880	135	988
UNIVERSITIES					
Total faculty	10,336	12,284	15,282	327	161,789
Professors	15,401	17,418	19,984	322	43,948
Associate professors	12,155	13,316	14,515	324	38,578
Assistant professors	10,153	10,980	11,894	324	53,187
Instructors	7,712	8,459	9,346	318	23,348
Lecturers	8,569	10,079	11,676	138	2,728
COLLEGES					
Total faculty	8,800	10,373	12,521	814	59,753
Professors	12,440	14,405	16,505	745	12,212
Associate professors	10,535	11,824	13,122	723	13,070
Assistant professors	8,986	9,884	10,863	716	21,457
Instructors	7,530	8,178	8,903	686	12,211
Lecturers	6,508	9,220	11,737	98	803
TOTAL FACULTY					
PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES					
10,000 or more enrolled	10,717	12,740	15,855	82	87,214
5,000-9,999 enrolled	9,701	11,398	13,751	79	30,704
Fewer than 5,000 enrolled	9,629	11,426	13,858	57	11,333
NONPUBLIC UNIVERSITIES					
5,000 or more enrolled	10,712	13,044	16,832	40	21,677
Fewer than 5,000 enrolled	9,553	11,316	14,068	69	10,861
PUBLIC COLLEGES	9,490	11,231	13,535	156	24,352
NONPUBLIC COLLEGES					
1,000 or more enrolled	8,780	10,191	12,243	221	20,710
500-999 enrolled	8,141	9,413	11,172	250	11,862
Fewer than 500 enrolled	7,445	8,886	11,240	187	2,829

NOTE: The lowest salary in each grouping is less than \$6,000.

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. "Faculty Salaries in Colleges and Universities, 1969-70." *NEA Research Bulletin* 48: 59; May 1970.

*Biennial.

FOOTNOTES

¹National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*. Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1970. p. 5.

²U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 54.

³National Education Association, Research Division. *Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1970*. Research Report 1970-R14. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1970. p. 8-27.

⁴U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Spring 1970 Cost Estimates for Urban Family Budgets." Release USDL-11-606, December 21, 1970.

⁵National Education Association, Research Division. *Salaries in Higher Education, 1969-70*. Research Report 1970-R6. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1970. p. 64 and 65.

EXPENDITURES

AT ALL LEVELS of regular schools, public and private, the expenditures in 1970-71 rose to provide increased educational services for a larger number of pupils and to meet rising costs of services, materials, and capital requirements for the educational program. Preliminary indications of price trends this year indicate that price increases will account for most if not all of the expenditure increase.

Total expenditures, including current expense, capital outlay, and interest for regular schools, are shown below for 1969-70 and 1970-71 by level of education and by type of control:¹

	1969-70 (in billions)	1970-71	Percent of increase
Elementary and secondary			
Public	\$39.1	\$42.4	8.4 %
Private	4.9	5.0	2.0
Total	\$44.0	\$47.4	7.7 %
Higher education			
Public	\$15.5	\$17.0	9.7 %
Private	8.3	9.1	9.6
Total	\$23.8	\$26.1	9.7 %
Total, all levels			
Public	\$54.6	\$59.4	8.8 %
Private	13.2	14.1	6.8
Total	\$67.8	\$73.5	8.4 %

Some programs of expenditures for education and training by individuals, private industry, non-

profit institutions, and governments at all levels are not reflected in the educational accounts of the regular schools. Hence, to a large extent the figures for the regular schools understate the total public and private investment in learning and training activities. The categories of schools, classified as nonregular, other, or special institutions, that are mainly profit-making institutions have estimated expenditures of \$1 billion in 1970-71.² However, the major part of the total nonregular investment supported by public and private funds is unknown. Some public programs, such as the Job Corps and Head Start when operated by community agencies, are not reflected in the education accounts.

Highlights of Federal Support for Education

The Congress of the United States has manifested a deep and continuing concern for education since the early inception of our Nation, but has not been willing to match this concern with dollars. The nature and variety of educational activities, beginning with the endowment of schools with public lands, and the numerous other provisions enacted up to the present time, provide a background of information which should be of interest to educators, teachers, and students. Congress has passed almost two hundred federal aid-to-education laws since the Northwest Ordinance of 1785.

The following statutes were selected as landmarks in federal legislation for education:

Year	Statute	Major provisions
1785	Northwest Ordinance	Commencement of aid to territories and later to states for education, by endowment of schools with public lands. Stipulated that "there shall be reserved the lot number 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within said township."
1787	Northwest Ordinance	Commencement of endowment of public institutions of higher education with public lands.
1800	Congressional Library	The first appropriation for books which became the nucleus of the Library of Congress.
1802	Military Academy	The first federal institution of higher education established at West Point.
1802	Ohio Enabling Act	Granted section 16 of each township in the states carved from the public domain to the township inhabitants for the support of schools.
1803	Ohio Enabling Act Amendment	Granted a township to Ohio for a seminary of learning and stipulated that all educational land grants were to be "for schools and for no other use, intent or purposes whatever." Similar grants extended to other states carved from the public domain.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Statute</i>	<i>Major provisions</i>
1862	The Morrill Land Grant Act	Granted to each state an amount of 30,000 acres of public land (or its equivalent in script) per Congressman for the support of a college which would have as its primary purpose the teaching of "such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. . . ." Provision was also made for military training. Subsequent legislation increased this support for these institutions.
1867	Office of Education	A federal department of education created—now the U. S. Office of Education.
1917	Smith-Hughes Act	Provided grants for promoting vocational training in the public schools and for encouraging special education for teachers of vocational subjects.
1920	Smith-Bankhead Act	Initiated a policy of federal-state cooperation in vocational rehabilitation, including education.
1936	George-Deen Act	Extended Smith-Hughes Act to include education in distributive occupations.
1941	Lanham Act	Provided federal assistance for school building aid for communities adversely affected by federal activities.
1944	The "G.I. Bill of Rights"	Provided educational training benefits for veterans. Extended in 1952 to include veterans who served between 1950 and 1955.
1944	Surplus Property Act	A broad policy governing surplus property disposal for educational, health, and civil defense purposes enacted.
1946	George-Barden Act	Strengthened federal-state cooperation in vocational education. Programs for practical nursing and fishery education authorized by 1956 amendments.
1946	Fulbright Act	Provided for the use of some currencies and credits of other countries acquired by the United States through sale of surplus property abroad to be used for international educational exchanges.
1946	National School Lunch Act	Provided for the distribution of funds and federally purchased foods to public and nonpublic schools. In 1954 provided for an accompanying School Milk Program.
1948	Smith-Mundt Act	A broad program of international education exchanges established.
1950	Housing Act	Included loans for college housing. Extended and enlarged in 1961.
1950	Impacted Area Aid (P.L. 815 and 874)	Provided assistance for school construction and maintenance and operation in federally affected areas.
1956	Rural Libraries Act	Established a five-year program of federal grants to the states for extension of library services in rural areas.
1958	National Defense Education Act	Authorized funds to strengthen critical areas in education. Included assistance for science, mathematics, foreign languages; counseling, testing, guidance; graduate fellowships; research and experimentation in modern teaching tools (TV, films, etc.); and improvement in statistical and information services.
1958	Fogarty-McGovern Act	Authorized federal grants to train teachers for the mentally retarded.
1961	Exceptional Children (Deaf)	Funds provided to train teachers of deaf children and to make available to them speech pathologists and audiologists.
1961	Peace Corps Act	Established a permanent Peace Corps to supply U. S. teachers and technicians to underdeveloped nations.
1962	Manpower Development and Training Act	Provided for a program of occupational training and retraining of the country's labor force. The Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare are jointly responsible for the training programs, utilizing the resources of industry, labor, educational institutions, and state and local agencies.
1962	Educational TV Act; All-Channel TV Act	Authorized federal grants to educational institutions or nonprofit groups to assist in building educational television stations.
1963	Health Professions Educational Assistance Act	Authorized a federal outlay to construct and rehabilitate teaching facilities for physicians, dentists, and others, and provided loans to students in medical professions.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Statute</i>	<i>Major Provisions</i>
1963	Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act	Provided for a program of matching grants to build mental retardation facilities and community mental health centers and to train teachers to care for retarded children.
1963	Higher Education Facilities Act	Authorized a program of grants and loans for construction at colleges, universities, public junior colleges, and public technical institutes.
1963	Vocational Education Act	Revamped and significantly expanded the vocational education programs, expanded and extended the National Defense Education Act, and continued aid to schools in federally impacted areas.
1963	Manpower Development and Training Amendments	Expanded youth training programs and provided basic education courses for jobless illiterates seeking training.
1964	Library Services and Construction Act	Amended 1956 Library Services Act to extend federal public library assistance to urban (as well as rural) areas and to provide for a new program of matching library construction grants.
1964	Civil Rights Act (Title IV)	Allowed the U. S. Commissioner of Education to provide technical assistance, grants, and training institutes to help communities prepare for school desegregation.
1964	Economic Opportunity Act	This education-oriented measure included a job corps to provide work experience, education, and vocational training at conservation camps and residential centers; a work training program to enable youths to resume or continue their high-school education or to increase their employability; a work-study program to provide part-time jobs to help needy students continue their college education; "community action" programs to combat poverty in such areas as health, welfare, job training, and vocational rehabilitation; grants to the states to provide literacy and basic education training for adults; and "Volunteers in Service to America," modeled somewhat after the Peace Corps, with volunteers serving in mental health, migrant, Indian, and anti-poverty programs.
1964	Amendments to NDEA, Impact School Aid	Extended and expanded both the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) and the impact school aid program. NDEA institutes for the advanced training of teachers, previously limited to guidance counselors and teachers of modern languages, were broadened to include teachers of English, reading, history, and geography, teachers of disadvantaged youth, librarians and educational media specialists. The loan/grant program for the acquisition of certain teaching materials was expanded to include history, civics, geography, English and reading.
1965	Elementary and Secondary Education Act	Provided \$1 billion yearly for improving education of the disadvantaged, plus substantial outlays for textbooks and school library resources, innovative programs and services, educational research, and projects to strengthen state education agencies.
1966	Child Nutrition Act	Amended the National School Lunch Act by authorizing a special milk program through 1970, a two-year pilot school breakfast program, and a permanent non-food assistance program for economically depressed areas.
1966	Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act	Authorized the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants and provide technical assistance to transform slum areas into "model" neighborhoods. Education services for the poor and disadvantaged must be a part of every project.
1966	Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act	Provided a permanent program of education benefits for veterans who served on active duty for more than 180 days, any part of which was after January 31, 1955, and whose release discharge was other than dishonorable.
1966	International Education Act	Promoted mutual understanding between the U. S. and other nations through grants for establishing graduate centers for research and training in international studies.
1966	Elementary and Secondary Amendments	Established a National Advisory Committee on Handicapped Children and a Bureau for Education and Training of the Handicapped; broadened provisions of the 1965 legislation.
1967	Elementary and Secondary Amendments	Extended ESEA through fiscal 1970; transferred Title III and Title V to state control; established dropout prevention projects and bilingual programs.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Statute</i>	<i>Major provisions</i>
1967	Education Professions Development Act	Extended Teacher Corps for three years; provided \$1.1 billion for broadened training programs for education personnel.
1967	Public Broadcasting Act	Extended grant program of 1962 Educational Television Act; created public television corporation.
1968	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act	Authorized a program of block grants to states, and in some cases grants to local governments, for projects to combat juvenile delinquency.
1968	Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act	Authorized establishment of model education centers for handicapped preschool children. Provided for experimentation that would produce successful teaching approaches and prototype programs for the handicapped child of preschool age.
1968	Higher Education Amendments	Extended existing programs for three years and initiated several new ones, with a spending authorization of over \$7 billion. Authorized grants for setting up alternate periods of full-time study and full-time employment (Cooperative Education); grants to encourage sharing of college and university facilities (Networks for Knowledge); grants and fellowships to improve education of students preparing for public service; grants for strengthening graduate education; and contracts with law schools to provide clinical experience.
1968	Vocational Education Amendments	Reorganized and expanded federal vocational education programs, making the basic state program authorization permanent and extending others for up to four years. With spending authorization of over \$3 billion confirmed, the Act redirects federal programs from training in specified occupational categories to preparation of all groups for adaptability to a rapidly changing job market. Provided an eventual near quadrupling of federal funding and added new emphasis on dropouts.
1970	Special Milk Program	Made special milk program permanent, with authorization of \$120 million annually.
1970	Arts and Humanities Extension	Extended National Foundation for three years, increasing annual authorizations to \$80 million by fiscal 1973.
1970	Youth Conservation Corps	Established a pilot program to employ youths aged 15-18 in conservation projects during the summer.
1970	Drug Abuse Education Act HR 14252	Authorized \$29 million over three years for drug abuse training, materials, seminars, and pilot projects, and \$29 million for community-based programs.
1970	Environmental Quality Education Act HR 18260	Provided \$29 million over three years for curriculum development, teacher training, and community programs in environmental education, and contained a "small grants" provision allowing civic and volunteer organizations to apply for funds.
1970	Library Services and Construction Act S 3318	Authorized \$1.1 billion over five years, through fiscal 1976, to improve library services with special emphasis on the disadvantaged in urban and rural areas.
1970	Impacted Areas Aid	Authorized \$2.5 million to provide 100 percent funding for fiscal year 1970 for education of 3-A children (children whose parents live or work on federal property) under P.L. 874.
1970	U. S. Office of Education FY 1971 Appropriation HR 16916	Provided \$4.4 billion for the U. S. Office of Education in fiscal year 1971; included \$75 million to help school desegregation, and Whitten amendment prohibiting use of federal funds for forced busing.
1970	Elementary and Secondary Amendments	Extended ESEA through Fiscal 1973; consolidated Title III (supplementary services) with NDEA Title V-A (guidance and counseling); increased authorization for Title I; expanded impact aid to include children who live in public housing; and extended the 1968 Vocational Education Amendments.
1970	School Lunch Amendments	Amended the School Lunch Act of 1946 and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966; guaranteed a free or reduced-priced lunch to every poverty-level child; and increased authorizations for the pilot breakfast program.

TABLE 15.—FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION FROM U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

State	Elementary and secondary education		Higher education	
	Fiscal 1970 (after 2% reduction)	Fiscal 1971	Fiscal 1970 (after 2% reduction)	Fiscal 1971
1	2	3	4	5
United States	\$2,041,564,126	\$2,304,373,665	\$488,233,070	\$515,791,273
Alabama	54,966,424	61,065,045	9,212,825	10,199,616
Alaska	19,000,621	22,035,406	582,549	592,934
Arizona	21,580,785	25,061,040	5,175,681	5,278,779
Arkansas	30,323,656	34,218,412	5,693,176	5,689,638
California	192,974,636	215,658,373	45,589,048	49,630,883
Colorado	25,149,551	27,601,825	6,493,409	6,962,371
Connecticut	18,221,074	20,790,316	5,938,465	6,425,436
Delaware	6,884,898	11,787,467	1,226,819	1,391,476
District of Columbia	13,045,360	13,786,564	3,313,622	3,370,047
Florida	57,722,274	63,426,185	12,682,371	14,600,091
Georgia	64,163,783	69,628,382	10,432,208	11,051,857
Hawaii	13,878,914	15,709,099	1,960,541	2,180,675
Idaho	7,338,595	8,130,900	2,216,288	2,373,842
Illinois	78,007,584	88,359,760	22,738,550	24,202,684
Indiana	27,323,059	31,163,851	12,573,199	12,923,689
Iowa	21,337,014	24,191,874	8,822,592	9,037,127
Kansas	22,355,858	25,093,826	7,251,786	7,157,572
Kentucky	48,299,619	54,960,350	8,822,478	8,645,818
Louisiana	40,173,891	49,506,992	10,129,013	10,165,884
Maine	8,342,418	9,484,399	2,452,723	2,581,150
Maryland	48,632,291	51,753,484	7,575,360	8,113,844
Massachusetts	42,137,179	47,154,911	15,606,799	16,567,845
Michigan	57,379,055	66,064,963	20,681,620	21,703,732
Minnesota	28,322,339	32,707,149	10,864,339	11,194,473
Mississippi	48,251,013	54,276,837	7,432,532	7,712,898
Missouri	39,985,047	44,864,552	12,033,851	12,036,592
Montana	9,360,668	11,508,928	2,279,583	2,401,807
Nebraska	14,405,385	16,483,090	4,598,028	4,865,109
Nevada	5,775,570	6,254,998	865,204	1,000,192
New Hampshire	5,206,144	5,813,477	2,079,540	2,244,000
New Jersey	51,224,664	59,333,631	10,030,279	10,296,949
New Mexico	22,117,956	25,727,255	3,060,477	3,311,802
New York	215,974,335	245,767,055	36,127,142	39,990,646
North Carolina	76,316,962	85,557,985	13,757,990	14,326,649
North Dakota	8,878,018	11,238,166	2,494,312	2,596,073
Ohio	63,210,100	71,119,440	23,118,512	24,100,322
Oklahoma	34,698,823	38,153,107	7,953,669	8,121,562
Oregon	14,390,359	16,103,373	6,033,312	6,609,455
Pennsylvania	77,999,154	87,663,732	25,390,812	26,404,014
Rhode Island	9,363,651	10,435,389	2,661,513	2,698,059
South Carolina	47,319,658	52,522,217	6,663,413	6,839,197
South Dakota	11,139,599	12,971,328	2,559,905	2,709,821
Tennessee	48,498,217	53,926,747	10,432,793	10,942,773
Texas	118,729,670	137,915,137	27,218,248	28,479,462
Utah	13,390,300	13,702,222	4,806,147	4,755,107
Vermont	3,439,283	3,828,008	1,620,627	1,766,843
Virginia	72,945,262	78,142,486	9,604,574	10,367,493
Washington	29,473,910	32,613,348	9,138,088	9,662,560
West Virginia	22,771,729	25,724,067	5,474,412	5,750,986
Wisconsin	24,841,624	28,335,942	11,568,984	12,516,228
Wyoming	4,296,147	5,050,575	1,193,662	1,243,211

SOURCE:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, State Tables of 1971 Budget Estimates.

Columns 2 and 3 include: ESEA titles I, II, III, and V; PL 81-815 and 874; NDEA titles III and V; and planning and evaluation.

Columns 4 and 5 include student assistance: HEA IV-A, IV-C, NDEA II, and talent search; institutional assistance: aid to land grant colleges, HEA III, language training and area studies, HEFA I sec. 103 and 104, HEFA II, HEFA I sec. 105, HEA VI-A, NDEA IV and EPDA pt. E.

Full Funding of Programs

If federal programs are to attain the objectives for which they were created, full funding of the programs is required. According to a recent study made by ACIR there is a wide gap between promise and performance in government funding:

For the period 1966-1970, program *authorizations* for 169 Federal aid programs rose from \$14 billion to \$24 billion while appropriations for these programs increased from \$11.6 billion to \$15.9 billion. . . . Expressed in percentage terms, Federal aid appropriations fell from approximately 80 percent of authorizations in 1966 to an estimated 65 percent by 1970.

.....
Among the principal dispensers of Federal aid dollars the gap appears widest in the case of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. . . . For the period 1966-1970, HEW's appropriations as a percentage of authorizations fell from approximately 80 percent to 50 percent.³

Table 16 is a summary of the findings of this study by major agencies.

Educational Costs and National Income

Education accounts for over two-fifths of total state and local government spending. From all levels of government and from all sources of funding the United States is spending 6.9 percent of its national income on education. By comparison Canada and Israel are spending 9.6 and 9.2 percent, respectively, on education; Denmark, 8.1 percent; Sweden, 7.9 percent; and the Netherlands, 7.6 percent. However, 50 percent of all the money spent for education in the world is being spent for 6 percent of the world population—6 percent of the people in the world live in the United States.⁴

Legislative Proposals

The 92nd Congress has a significant agenda that will affect the future of American education.

Pending in this session is the *General Revenue Sharing Act of 1971*, embodying President Nixon's recommendations for a \$5 billion initial fund of "new" monies to be distributed to the states for general governmental purposes at the latter's discretion with a minimum of federal control. School districts receive no funds under the "general" revenue sharing plan.

The President's "special revenue sharing plan," would authorize the distribution of approximately \$10 billion of existing categorical grant funds plus \$1 billion of new money to states and localities in block grants allocated among six areas of present federal program concern—law enforcement, manpower training, urban community development, rural community development, education, and transportation. This aspect of the program envisions converting to block grants an estimated 139 separate categorical grant authorizations currently on the books which is approximately one-third of the broad array of existing federal grant-in-aid programs. Both measures have been referred to appropriate committees awaiting hearing action.

Also pending are bills to help finance school integration programs; to fund the creation of public service jobs in such fields as recreation, education, health, and environment; and to provide financial assistance to local educational agencies for the education of Indian children.

The House Appropriations Bill of 1972

The House Committee on Appropriations has passed a fiscal year 1972 funding bill (H.R. 7016) for the U. S. Office of Education in the amount of \$4.65 billion. This bill, passed by a 354-7 vote, provides \$256.1 million (including the additional \$30 million in impact aid) more than last years' \$4.4 billion appropriation and \$205 million more

TABLE 16.—FEDERAL AID APPROPRIATIONS AS A PERCENT OF AUTHORIZATIONS FOR MAJOR AGENCIES, 1966-1970

Major agency	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6
All agencies	81.2%	80.0%	71.6%	62.6%	65.8%
MAJOR AGENCIES					
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	80.9	77.2	63.3	49.2	50.4
Department of Transportation	94.1	85.1	84.8	76.3	80.2
Office of Economic Opportunity ...	84.0	92.2	89.5	89.4	88.7
Department of Housing and Urban Development	76.3	82.5	87.4	76.8	74.8

SOURCE:

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. *The Gap Between Federal Aid Authorizations and Appropriations, Fiscal Years 1966-1970*. Report M-52. Washington, D.C.: the Commission, June 1970. p. 4.

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1971 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1972

TITLE I—OFFICE OF EDUCATION

[Note—All amounts are in the form of definite appropriations unless otherwise indicated]

Item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1972	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971 (enacted to date)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
Elementary and secondary education	\$1,846,968,000	\$1,795,218,000	\$1,822,218,000	-\$24,750,000	+\$27,000,000
Follow through	(69,000,000)	(60,000,000)	*	(-69,000,000)	(-60,000,000)
School assistance in federally affected areas	551,068,000	440,000,000	577,000,000	+25,932,000	+137,000,000
Emergency school assistance	75,000,000	...	...	-75,000,000	...
Education for the handicapped	105,000,000	110,000,000	115,000,000	+10,000,000	+5,000,000
Vocational and adult education	494,196,000	468,912,000	558,042,000	+63,846,000	+89,130,000
Higher education	967,880,000	1,814,111,000	1,215,451,000	+247,571,000	-598,660,000
Education professions development	135,800,000	135,800,000	135,800,000	...	...
Libraries and educational communications	**85,040,000	29,400,000	72,109,000	-12,931,000	+42,709,000
Research and development	98,077,000	105,000,000	105,000,000	+6,923,000	...
Educational activities overseas (special foreign currency program)	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	...	...
Salaries and expenses	45,164,000	48,979,000	47,700,000	+2,536,000	-1,279,000
Student loan insurance fund	18,000,000	...	...	-18,000,000	...
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies	2,952,000	2,961,000	2,961,000	+9,000	...
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, Office of Education	4,428,145,000	4,953,381,000	4,654,281,000	+226,136,000	-299,100,000

SOURCE:

92nd Congress, 1st Session. *Office of Education and Related Appropriations Bill, 1972*. Washington, D.C.: House of Representatives, 1971. p. 16-17.

*Not considered owing to expiration of legislative authorization.

**Includes \$6,613,500 for programs budgeted under the Library of Congress in the 1972 estimates.

than the Administration budget estimates. (The bill was in the Senate at press time.) This is the second consecutive year that the Committee reported out an appropriation bill for education programs separate from the regular Labor-HEW appropriation bill. See Table 17.

This bill includes a total of \$1,822,218,000 for elementary and secondary education, or 39.1 percent of the total authorization for the U. S. Office of Education. This is an increase of \$27 million over the budget request and a decrease of \$24,750,000 or 1.34 percent below the appropriation for 1971. Table 18 presents a detailed comparison of the Committee's recommendations with the budget estimate and the amounts available for 1971.

Expenditures in Higher Education

In 1970-71, institutions of higher education spent an estimated \$26.1 billion, of which \$17.0

billion was spent by the public institutions and \$9.1 billion by the private institutions as follows (estimated distribution):

- 49 percent for student education
- 16 percent for organized research—
- 17 percent for operations connected with the instructional program, student aid, and auxiliary enterprises
- 18 percent for capital outlay.

Public Elementary and Secondary Education

Estimates of expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools, including current expenditures for all programs operated by public school systems, interest, and capital outlay reached a high of \$42.4 billion in 1970-71, up 8.4 percent from \$39.1 billion in 1969-70.

The 10-year annual growth rate of 10.6 percent for total school expenditures may be compared with a rate of 7.2 percent for gross national

TABLE 18.—COMPARISON OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Activity	1971 amount available	1972 budget estimate	1972 recommended in bill
1	2	3	4
Educational deprived children (Title I, ESEA)	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,500,000,000
Supplementary Services (Title III, ESEA)	143,393,000	143,393,000	143,393,000
Library resources (Title II, ESEA)	80,000,000	80,000,000	85,000,000
Equipment and minor remodeling (Title III, NDEA) ...	50,000,000	...	20,000,000
Dropout prevention (Title VIII, ESEA)	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Bilingual education (Title VII, ESEA)	25,000,000	25,000,000	27,000,000
Strengthening state departments of education (Title V—A, ESEA)	29,750,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Follow Through (Economic Opportunity Act)	(69,000,000)	(60,000,000)	*
Planning and evaluation (Gen. Ed. Prov. Act)	8,825,000	3,825,000	3,825,000
Total, elementary and secondary education	1,846,968,000	1,795,218,000	1,822,218,000

SOURCE:

92nd Congress, 1st Session. *Office of Education and Related Appropriations Bill*, 1972. Washington, D.C.: House of Representatives, 1971. p. 3.

*Not considered due to expiration of authorizing legislation.

product (both in current dollars). Over the past 10 years, school expenditures had been increasing at a rate 4.7 percent higher than the increase registered for the whole economy. However, last year's gain of 9.7 percent in school expenditures was only 4.0 percentage points higher than the gain of 5.7 percent in GNP. (See Tables 19 and 20.)

Current Expenditures

In 1970-71, the total current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools were \$35.9 billion, an increase of \$3.2 billion, or 9.7 percent, over the previous year. (See Table 21.)

Current expenditure for elementary and secondary day schools includes amounts paid for general control, instructional service, operation, maintenance, fixed charges, and other school services at all levels of administration—state, intermediate, and basic local. Current expenditure comprises all governmental contributions to the retirement fund and expenditure for school services, including attendance, health services, transportation, food services, and other. This figure does not include payments for capital outlay and interest on school debt or, amounts spent for community colleges, adult education, summer school, and community services.

The trend in current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance is shown in Table 22. This year's national figure of \$839 is up 113.5 percent over 1960-61, and up 9.5 percent over last year's revised estimate of \$766. The highest expenditure

TABLE 19.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1960-61	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1960-61	\$16,807,934*	...	...
1961-62	18,373,339	9.3%	9.3%
1962-63	19,735,070*	17.4	7.4
1963-64	21,324,993	26.9	8.1
1964-65	23,029,742*	37.0	8.0
1965-66	26,248,026	56.2	14.0
1966-67	28,352,330*	68.7	8.0
1967-68	31,917,850*	89.9	12.6
1968-69	35,782,262*	112.9	12.1
1969-70	39,090,792*	132.6	9.2
1970-71	42,379,987*	152.1	8.4

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*. Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1970. p. 19.

*NEA Research Division estimates are starred. Other figures are from the U.S. Office of Education.

TABLE 20.—GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

School year	GNP (in billions)	Percent increase over 1960-61	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1960-61 ..	\$506.5	...	...
1961-62 ..	541.7	6.9 %	6.9 %
1962-63 ..	574.1	13.3	6.0
1963-64 ..	610.6	20.6	6.4
1964-65 ..	655.6	29.4	7.4
1965-66 ..	718.5	41.9	9.6
1966-67 ..	771.1	52.2	7.3
1967-68 ..	827.6	63.4	7.3
1968-69 ..	899.6	77.6	8.7
1969-70 ..	956.2	88.8	6.3
1970-71 ..	1,011.1*	99.6	5.7

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. *Survey of Current Business* 45: 24-25, August 1965; 48: 19, July 1968; 49: 17, July 1969.

Council of Economic Advisers. *Annual Report*, February 1971, p. 197.

*Second quarter of 1971 estimated by NEA Research Division.

per pupil in the top state is almost three times as great as that in the bottom state. (See Table 23.)

Table 24 shows the state's expenditure per pupil in ADA relative to the U. S. average since 1953. Since 1959-60, nine states have been stable in their positions relative to the U. S. average, shifting not more than 5 percentage points; 25 states and the District of Columbia shifted 6-11 percentage points; 11 states gained 12 percentage

TABLE 21.—CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1960-61	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1960-61	\$13,147,075**	...	...
1961-62*....	14,729,270	12.0 %	12.0 %
1962-63	15,606,328**	18.7	6.0
1963-64	17,218,446	31.0	10.3
1964-65	18,548,925**	41.1	7.7
1965-66	21,053,280	60.1	13.5
1966-67	22,854,760**	73.8	8.6
1967-68	25,769,474**	96.0	12.8
1968-69	29,043,410**	120.9	12.7
1969-70	32,683,265**	148.6	12.5
1970-71	35,851,383**	172.7	9.7

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*. Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1970. p. 20.

*Includes expenditures for community colleges, adult education, and summer school programs in California.

**NEA Research Division estimates are starred. Other figures are from U.S. Office of Education.

TABLE 22.—CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL IN ADA, PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Amount	Percent increase over 1960-61	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1960-61 ..	\$393*	...	...
1961-62 ..	419	6.6 %	6.6 %
1962-63 ..	433*	10.2	3.3
1963-64 ..	460	17.0	6.2
1964-65 ..	484*	23.2	5.2
1965-66 ..	537	36.6	11.0
1966-67 ..	573*	45.8	6.7
1967-68 ..	634*	61.3	10.6
1968-69 ..	702*	78.6	11.1
1969-70 ..	773*	96.7	10.1
1970-71 ..	839*	113.5	8.5

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*. Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1970. p. 20.

*NEA Research Division estimates are starred. Other figures are from U.S. Office of Education.

points or more. These states are Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. A drop of 12 or more percentage points was registered for five states: Colorado, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Dakota, and Texas.

Expenditures of Local School Systems

In 1970-71, there were 82 school systems in the United States with 50,000 or more pupils enrolled. The trend in current expenditure per pupil in ADM (average daily membership) for these large systems is shown in Table 25. For the 51 systems reporting on 1970-71 budgets, the median expenditure per pupil was \$508.32.

The per-pupil expenditures for the large school systems do not fully reflect the impact of the federal programs. This is partly because some budgets were completed before allocations for the federal programs were made by the U. S. Office of Education, and because some systems do not integrate the federally funded programs into the regular accounts of elementary and secondary schools. In addition, some of the federally funded programs are not part of the program of the regular public elementary and secondary day schools and hence would not be included in these accounts.

The local expenditures per pupil shown in Table 25 differ from the state expenditures shown in Tables 23 and 24 in two respects: (a) Local figures represent expenditures per pupil in average daily membership. State figures are shown on the

Continued on page 33

TABLE 23.—CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN ADA, PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY STATE

State	Expenditure per pupil in ADA, 1970-71	Percent of U.S. average	Percent change, 1960-61 to 1970-71
1	2	3	4
Alaska	\$1,429	170.3 %	156.1 %
New York	1,370	163.3	134.2
New Jersey	1,088	129.7	112.5
Vermont	1,088	129.7	210.9
Hawaii	1,050	125.1	214.4
Iowa ^a	1,004	119.7	160.1
Connecticut	997	118.8	117.7
Wisconsin	988	117.8	131.4
Maryland	974	116.1	131.9
Delaware	954	113.7	105.2
Rhode Island	951	113.3	125.9
Pennsylvania	948	113.0	124.1
Illinois	937	111.7	92.0
Oregon	935	111.4	104.6
Wyoming	927	110.5	80.2
Washington	873	104.1	103.0
Minnesota	864	103.0	99.1
Michigan	858	102.3	101.4
Montana	858	102.3	99.1
Arizona	825	98.3	101.7
Louisiana	808	96.3	107.7
Nevada	804	95.8	85.7
Virginia	800	95.4	190.9
California	799	95.2	74.8
Colorado	780	93.0	92.6
Ohio	778	92.7	85.7
Kansas	771	91.9	97.7
Florida	765	91.2	138.3
Maine	763	90.9	150.2
Missouri	761	90.7	116.2
Indiana	741	88.3	98.1
Massachusetts	735	87.6	69.0
New Hampshire	729	86.9	98.1
New Mexico	713	85.0	95.9
North Dakota	689	82.1	83.7
South Dakota	688	82.0	85.9
West Virginia	684	81.5	151.5
Nebraska	683	81.4	96.3
South Carolina	656	78.2	185.2
Texas	646	77.0	95.2
Utah	643	76.6	102.2
North Carolina	642	76.5	166.4
Georgia	634	75.6	148.6
Kentucky	621	74.0	150.4
Oklahoma	605	72.1	89.1
Idaho	595	70.9	98.3
Tennessee	590	70.3	152.1
Arkansas	578	68.9	141.3
Mississippi	521	62.1	142.3
Alabama	489	58.3	98.8
United States	839	100.0	113.5

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1961-62*. Research Report 1961-R22. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1961. p. 29, 31.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*. Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1970. p. 37.

^aIncludes expenditures for area vocational schools and junior colleges.

TABLE 24.—CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AS PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1953-54 TO 1970-71

State	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 states and D.C.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Alabama	57	64	60	64	58	63	68	59	60	58
Alaska	...	143	154	146	148	146	145	146	148	170
Arizona	106	106	109	108	107	104	100	108	99	98
Arkansas	52	54	60	60	62	61	75	71	71	69
California	119	117	115	113	109	110	107	108	96	95
Colorado	106	104	101	106	102	103	101	96	93	93
Connecticut	112	116	116	116	118	118	118	123	128	119
Delaware	123	124	131	122	116	120	124	115	116	114
District of Columbia	114	119	117	115	110	111	120	136	126	121
Florida	86	88	90	85	84	86	86	89	96	91
Georgia	67	66	72	67	69	69	73	78	74	76
Hawaii	...	83	80	87	85	89	103	103	115	125
Idaho	90	84	79	77	77	76	79	84*	74	71
Illinois	120	120	113	117	121	111	110	108	110	112
Indiana	106	99	99	98	103	98	99	96	90	88
Iowa	103	102	100	98	98	99	96	101	113	120
Kansas	100	100	97	93	98	98	101	94	94*	92
Kentucky	58	57	63	62	72	68	71	75	79	74
Louisiana	93	96	105	99	93	85	87	94	89	96
Maine	75	76	74	75	77	78	79	82	88	90
Maryland	101	101	102	105	105	104	104	111	114	116
Massachusetts	112	112	108	109	112	116	116	99	95	88
Michigan	107	112	109	111	108	104	104	97	109	102
Minnesota	108	111	110	113	113	112	109	102	105	103
Mississippi	46	53	51	55	55	54	55	57	65	62
Missouri	88	90	93	92	94	93	91	92	93	91
Montana	124	119	112	110	108	105	99	108	105	102
Nebraska	99	95	91	90	88	86	87	77	88	81
Nevada	111	118	114	115	109	106	105	107	98	96
New Hampshire	97	96	93	93	93	94	92	90	91	87
New Jersey	126	130	130	130	128	126	124	133	129	130
New Mexico	100	108	100	97	98	101	99	97	85	85
New York	137	145	149	150	150	162	160	162	162	163
North Carolina	67	64	64	63	72	69	70	73	76	77
North Dakota	99	98	95	98	96	92	90	86	84	82
Ohio	96	96	97	97	95	94	91	92	94	93
Oklahoma	85	85	83	83	79	77	82	75	73	72
Oregon	127	121	118	119	120	119	116	113	114	111
Pennsylvania	113	113	108	109	108	104	105	108	113	113
Rhode Island	101	111	110	110	110	107	109	107	114	113
South Carolina	66	64	62	59	59	61	63	72	77	78
South Dakota	104	105	97	93	90	89	87	85	85	82
Tennessee	63	64	62	63	62	64	68	73	73*	70
Texas	94	90	95	89	86	86	88	75	70	77
Utah	78	82	85	86	84	89	86	79	79	77
Vermont	92	89	98	92	97	95	96	94	125	130
Virginia	73	73	72	73	77	78	80	87	90	95
Washington	115	113	112	112	112	111	109	102	101	104
West Virginia	70	67	68	69	70	70	70	79	83	82
Wisconsin	111	114	106	110	113	112	111	111	112	118
Wyoming	125	117	122	120	119	116	110	112	114	111

SOURCES:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 70.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*. Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1970. p. 36-37.

*ADA figure has been revised since publication of *Estimates of School Statistics*.

TABLE 25.—EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF 50,000 OR MORE PUPILS

School system	Total current expenditure					Cost of instruction				
	1966-67 actual	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1969-70 budget	1970-71 budget	1966-67 actual	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1969-70 budget	1970-71 budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Birmingham, Ala.	\$315.76	\$333.70	...	\$394.37	\$ 448.72	\$268.59	\$280.54	...	\$331.32	\$ 369.75
Jefferson Co., Ala.	283.63	290.46	\$340.32	357.61	429.19	242.97	247.65	\$292.15	299.54	362.61
Mobile, Ala.	301.46	313.77	...	...	...	253.04	261.29	...	...	...
Tucson, Ariz.	589.44	647.68	696.51	...	726.78	453.83	492.19	536.74	...	541.68
Fresno, Calif.	488.15	607.27	658.69	...	...	383.54	481.86	524.97	...	...
Garden Grove, Calif.	466.19	535.46	580.43	...	...	356.53	399.82	443.73	...	...
Long Beach, Calif.	616.11	624.28	...	...	...	462.10*	465.36	...	...	...
Los Angeles, Calif.	602.66	622.91	...	...	...	442.41	460.22	...	...	...
Oakland, Calif.	612.69	715.84	795.28	...	...	462.95	544.70	590.61	...	...
Sacramento, Calif.	597.09	675.11	598.99	670.40	...	458.18	518.88	452.14	511.27	...
San Diego, Calif.	526.34	570.63	688.99	...	812.73	408.81	443.74	544.99	...	642.36
San Francisco, Calif.	648.83	711.91	...	...	...	501.37	541.26	...	...	...
San Juan, Calif.	539.94	569.23	673.62	...	...	414.54*	436.27	521.31	...	...
Denver, Colo.	580.47	617.22	652.49	785.52	916.79	428.43	455.96	470.50	556.06	654.63
Jefferson Co., Colo.	488.92	515.68	520.81	640.49	722.24	362.80	381.26	386.22	465.57	523.14
District of Columbia	655.75	656.74	815.04	962.02	...	458.16	483.56	603.67	778.14	...
Brevard Co., Fla.	...	...	...	611.73	...	...	...	...	453.05	...
Broward Co., Fla.	469.58	...	...	725.96	792.90	393.45	...	...	553.93	607.56
Dade Co., Fla.	537.70	557.59	644.49	723.58	753.69	448.17	443.95	513.01	570.13	575.38
Duval Co., Fla.	421.35	451.30	525.13	571.49	642.81	352.51	354.59	404.33	415.78	470.64
Hillsborough Co., Fla.	340.34	...	519.02	542.82	637.64	281.81	...	403.60	409.05	463.27
Orange Co., Fla.	396.67	472.55	...	...	...	329.45	370.12	...	...	...
Palm Beach Co., Fla.	556.43	640.57	...	761.75	770.19	446.47	505.94	...	567.07	585.97
Pinellas Co., Fla.	495.42	574.29	621.62	633.48	672.47	412.49	456.24	497.78	489.94	508.53
Polk Co., Fla.	408.87	454.46	569.99	642.55	...	342.10	361.36	450.01	504.27	...
Atlanta, Ga.	445.38	507.55	528.93	547.66	758.91	345.38	383.68*	389.02	414.49	513.90
De Kalb Co., Ga.	355.79	447.85	461.61	475.05	...	284.40	356.68	368.85	376.61	...
Hawaii (State of)	592.53	607.39	602.63	836.81	986.98	410.53	422.88	426.33	547.78	612.91
Chicago, Ill.	598.61	657.31	636.18	863.33	...	449.22	465.29	414.55	602.95	...
Indianapolis, Ind.	479.60	558.46	...	660.86	...	375.83	412.66	...	505.29	...
Wichita, Kans.	470.17	535.56	584.19	662.77	712.94	370.40	420.03	448.91	511.46	540.77
Jefferson Co., Ky.	399.14	437.99	...	546.48	...	327.61	359.07	...	441.00	...
Louisville, Ky.	380.91	467.99	503.98	552.38	585.86	307.59	376.20	405.55	440.21	450.24
Caddo Parish, La.	377.61	422.64	450.04	510.26	657.33	310.71	342.12	359.51	401.94	518.89
East Baton Rouge Parish, La.	423.31	477.72	386.59	...	540.47	338.62	377.94	383.51	...	407.42
Jefferson Parish, La.	414.89	440.90	...	...	...	307.99	339.26	...	...	...
Orleans Parish, La.	457.49	463.37	470.59	470.04	582.69	332.40	365.82	370.76	370.82	448.12
Anne Arundel Co., Md.	502.39	...	...	670.73	877.84	399.90	...	...	516.94	615.69
Baltimore City, Md.	556.76	602.23	678.99	675.62	787.56	403.97	407.91	510.86	493.47	555.97
Baltimore Co., Md.	553.91	611.73	680.29	750.22	845.12	433.53	475.09	524.30	578.81	653.71
Montgomery Co., Md.	668.81	762.37	806.24	929.68	1,064.11	476.81	548.60	607.15	704.52	791.04
Prince George's Co., Md.	585.46	595.12	694.08	...	...	470.29	469.17	545.92	...	...
Boston, Mass.	598.87	675.74	765.60	776.70	930.62	416.99	475.24	552.39	587.44	657.78
Detroit, Mich.	537.93	...	...	...	...	390.70	...	...	...	...
Minneapolis, Minn.	...	558.02	747.07	851.25	927.05	...	409.97	564.97	584.41	688.74
St. Paul, Minn.	...	...	...	830.76	...	...	...	...	619.80	...
Kansas City, Mo.	518.62	567.55	609.92	713.31	...	360.88	396.21	426.20	469.73	...
St. Louis, Mo.	477.26	552.71	587.54	685.15	728.16	324.90	373.44	397.37	483.47	486.74
Omaha, Nebr.	403.59	...	...	...	...	308.82	...	...	...	...
Clark Co., Nev.	514.43	562.36	571.08	643.47	671.09	406.36	450.50	456.53	483.60	508.12
Newark, N.J.	610.66	...	...	...	...	453.99	...	...	...	...

TABLE 25.—EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF 50,000 OR MORE PUPILS (Continued)

School system	Total current expenditure					Cost of instruction				
	1966-67 actual	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1969-70 budget	1970-71 budget	1966-67 actual	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1969-70 budget	1970-71 budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	\$431.76	\$461.76	\$459.38	\$544.69	\$ 577.06	\$325.53	\$346.85	\$341.34	\$399.31	\$ 418.53
Buffalo, N.Y.	632.77	710.06	836.12	836.41	948.80	417.70	455.70	540.71	519.81	585.16
New York City, N.Y.	889.73	899.38	...	...	1,167.49	569.16	586.56	...	...	1,087.09
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, N.C.	443.48	...	...	...	...	346.33	...	...	...	...
Akron, Ohio	464.52	506.60	528.69	621.59	...	319.99	350.69	349.64	442.28	...
Cincinnati, Ohio	511.22	560.14	606.92	691.99	810.69	353.23	389.76	414.00	466.54	507.58
Cleveland, Ohio	514.78	...	602.87	744.51	731.85	353.53	...	387.17	481.51	483.16
Columbus, Ohio	477.93	547.78	548.37	...	707.56	342.08	390.59	383.43	...	489.86
Dayton, Ohio	520.38	608.29	...	790.17	947.80	376.31	433.19	...	542.10	613.69
Toledo, Ohio	472.74	577.81	...	687.08	...	324.43	383.92	...	460.91	...
Oklahoma City, Okla.	354.55	357.66	397.06	453.63	479.73	260.13	259.29	312.92	339.74	364.16
Tulsa, Okla.	423.27	...	...	494.06	574.67	315.79	...	...	383.13	439.92
Portland, Oreg.	560.99	619.78	704.58	787.08	...	404.98	476.89	513.74	574.49	...
Philadelphia, Pa.	606.93	677.55	785.40	989.96	909.10	433.48	458.34	540.97	729.98	615.40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	603.20	725.17	653.88	...	...	432.40	500.15	455.51	...	...
Charleston Co., S.C.	...	...	...	411.59	434.81	...	...	...	341.10	363.57
Greenville Co., S.C.	314.76	328.40	...	460.34	479.60	242.24	272.16	...	356.58	388.88
Memphis, Tenn.	334.96	387.38	398.65	469.49	484.52	262.95	303.63	320.45	377.10	388.27
Nashville-Davidson, Co., Tenn.	435.08	461.64	502.61	567.92	646.78	242.24	348.27	378.76	435.65	505.34
Dallas, Texas	412.34	431.22	...	521.28	610.63	334.11	348.71	...	412.60	490.22
El Paso, Texas	415.72	468.11	438.17	493.14	573.62	351.47	398.37	368.77	411.22	485.06
Fort Worth, Texas	398.34	423.41	476.47	478.40	...	321.58	344.17	379.30	381.28	...
Houston, Texas	359.06	427.62	...	495.10	564.13	301.32	358.52	...	404.91	460.19
San Antonio, Texas	307.52	357.03	407.96	459.01	522.25	262.38	290.82	333.86	375.99	424.95
Granite Dist., Utah	426.93	443.74	453.07	528.70	554.51	315.56	322.96	322.29	380.05	398.57
Fairfax Co., Va.	526.87	594.69	648.43	727.99	807.10	408.76	467.30	510.00	578.63	647.67
Norfolk, Va.	446.27	457.44	524.04	610.57	668.13	379.99	389.18	438.11	512.66	556.18
Richmond, Va.	...	...	...	...	684.65	...	...	...	...	509.64
Seattle, Wash.	559.31	622.74	805.64	...	...	409.27	471.47	586.97	...	...
Kanawha Co., W. Va.	362.32	444.49	488.26	...	608.79	275.53	329.45	364.77	...	451.64
Milwaukee, Wis.	462.11	575.63	712.02	771.77	791.28	348.85	438.88	493.86	562.56	577.71
Median of systems reporting	\$477.93	\$558.02	\$598.99	\$643.01	\$710.25	\$360.88	\$399.82	\$438.11	\$475.62	\$508.32

SOURCES:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Selected Statistics of Local School Systems, 1966-67*. Research Report 1968-R11. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. 119 p.

Figures for 1967-68 are unpublished data of the NEA Research Division. Estimates for 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71 are from Adopted Budgets of Local School Systems.

*Includes attendance services.

basis of expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance. The total membership figure, ADM, is about 6 percent larger than the attendance figure because membership includes all pupils on the class rolls or belonging to the classes, and the attendance figure excludes pupils absent. (b) Expenditure figures for local school systems frequently do not include direct expenditures made in behalf of schools or pupils or teachers by other governmental units; for example, direct state appropriations for teacher retirement, purchase of textbooks, and pupil health services. Differences among systems in performance of school services by nonschool agencies also affect intersystem comparisons of expenditures.

Current Expenditures for Other Programs

Current expenditures of public school systems for junior colleges, adult education, summer schools, and other community services are estimated at \$1.08 billion, up 4.8 percent from last year. This increase reflects the addition of community colleges in some states, increased funds for vocational and adult education, and many new and expanded community services administered by the local school district. A part of the rise in other school programs—the current expenditures for programs other than elementary and secondary day schools—is no doubt due to increased federal funds for adult and vocational education, junior colleges, and Head Start and other poverty programs.

TABLE 26.—CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS OPERATED BY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1961-62	Percent increase over previous period
1	2	3	4
1961-62 ...	\$ 194,093	...	...
1963-64 ...	427,528	120.3%**	120.3%**
1965-66 ...	648,304	234.0%**	51.6%**
1966-67* ..	930,165	379.2	43.5
1967-68* ..	1,057,979	445.1	13.7
1968-69* ..	1,173,985	504.9	11.0
1969-70* ..	1,030,063	430.7	-12.3
1970-71* ..	1,079,487	456.2	4.8

SOURCES:

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 13.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics*. Research Report 1967-R19, Research Report 1968-R16, Research Report 1969-R15, and Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

**Percent change for the biennium.

TABLE 27.—CAPITAL OUTLAY EXPENDITURES BY SCHOOL SYSTEMS

School year	Capital outlay expenditures (in thousands)	Percent of change over 1960-61	Percent of change over previous period
1	2	3	4
1960-61 ...	\$2,885,391*	...	...
1961-62 ...	2,862,153	-0.8%	-0.8%
1962-63 ...	3,130,697*	8.5	9.4
1963-64 ...	2,977,976	3.2	-4.9
1964-65 ...	3,241,285*	12.3	8.8
1965-66 ...	3,754,862	30.1	15.8
1966-67 ...	3,662,106*	26.9	-2.5
1967-68 ...	4,105,512*	42.3	12.1
1968-69 ...	4,461,140*	54.6	8.7
1969-70 ...	4,158,412*	44.1	-6.8
1970-71 ...	4,140,031*	43.5	-0.4

SOURCE:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*. Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1970. p. 21.

*NEA Research Division estimates are starred. Other figures are from the U. S. Office of Education.

Capital Outlay and Interest

Capital outlay was estimated at \$4.14 billion, down 0.4 percent from last year and up 43.5 percent in 10 years (see Table 27). Over a similar period, 1960 to 1970, the composite construction cost index of the U. S. Department of Commerce increased 48 percent. Thus, the rise in expenditures for capital outlay is attributable to rising prices.

The U. S. Office of Education estimated that there were 1,864,300 publicly owned instruction rooms in the fall of 1970. The differences in the numbers of new classrooms and the number of

classrooms retired from service show a decline in the net addition for the second consecutive year.

School year	Classrooms added	Rooms converted from other uses to instructional purposes	Classrooms abandoned	Net addition
1960-61 ...	72,214	*	18,733	53,481
1961-62 ...	72,089	*	18,134	53,955
1962-63 ...	65,300	*	17,000	48,300
1963-64 ...	69,300	*	17,100	52,200
1964-65 ...	65,200	*	16,400	48,800
1965-66 ...	72,600	*	17,700	54,900
1966-67 ...	71,000	*	24,000	47,000
1967-68 ...	75,400	*	19,400	56,000
1968-69 ...	69,700	*	18,315	51,384
1969-70 ...	63,800	2,261	19,196	46,865

*Counted as new classrooms prior to 1969-70.

Interest rates on school bonds reached a high of 7.12 percent on May 28, 1970, according to the Bond Buyers Index of 20 bonds. This was the highest rate on record on this Index. Since then, interest rates have returned to 1969 levels. The lowest rate reported by the Index was 1.29 percent on February 14, 1946. High and low yields for recent years are as follows:⁵

Year	High	Low
1963	3.31% (11/14)	3.01% (3/21)
1964	3.32 (3/19)	3.12 (12/17)
1965	3.56 (12/9)	3.04 (1/28)
1966	4.24 (8/25)	3.51 (1/20)
1967	4.45 (12/7)	3.40 (1/19)
1968	4.85 (12/26)	4.07 (8/8)
1969	6.90 (12/18)	4.82 (1/23)
1970	7.12 (5/28)	5.33 (12/10)
1971 to April 1	5.74 (1/7)	5.00 (3/18)

Interest payments on school bonds (Table 28) reflect the growing volume of debt outstanding as well as the rising cost of borrowing. Interest payments for 1970-71 are estimated at \$1.3 billion.

TABLE 28.—INTEREST ON SCHOOL DEBT

School year	Expenditures for interest (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1960-61	Percent increase over previous period
1	2	3	4
1960-61 ..	\$ 503,173*	...	...
1961-62 ..	587,823	16.8%	16.8%
1962-63 ..	626,674*	24.5	6.6
1963-64 ..	701,044	39.3	11.9
1964-65 ..	738,525*	46.8	5.3
1965-66 ..	791,580	57.3	7.2
1966-67 ..	905,299*	79.9	14.4
1967-68 ..	984,885*	95.7	8.8
1968-69 ..	1,103,727*	119.4	12.1
1969-70 ..	1,219,052*	142.3	10.4
1970-71 ..	1,309,086*	160.2	7.4

SOURCES:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*. Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1970. p. 22.

*NEA Research Division estimates are starred. Other figures are from the U. S. Office of Education.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Figures for public elementary and secondary schools are from: National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71*. Research Report 1970-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1970. p. 36-37.

Data for public and private higher education and private elementary and secondary schools are estimates from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

² U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 65-66. (Includes recent adjustments.)

³ Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. *The Gap between Federal Aid Authorizations and Appropriations, Fiscal Years 1966-70*. Report M-52. Washington, D. C.: the Commission, June 1970. p. 1.

⁴ *Congressional Record*, April 7, 1971, p. H2563.

⁵ *Weekly Bond Buyer* 184:61 (Section 1); April 5, 1971.

REVENUE

PUBLIC-SCHOOL REVENUE from all sources—taxes, grants-in-aid, earnings, tuition—is estimated at \$41.9 billion, up 9.8 percent from \$38.2 billion in 1969-70. Since 1960-61, revenue receipts have increased 173.7 percent at an annual rate of 10.6 percent for the 10 years (see Table 29).

There had been very little change in the shares of the three levels of government in school support up to 1965-66. That year the federal share more than doubled, rising from 3.8 percent to 7.9 percent in 1965-66 and remaining at about the same share in 1966-67 and 1967-68, but declining in the past three years. The state share increased slightly to 41.8 percent, and the local share decreased to 52.0 percent (see Table 30).

In the past 10 years all three levels of government have increased their contribution for public elementary and secondary schools. The federal revenues rose an estimated \$2.3 billion; state revenues, \$11.1 billion; and local revenues, \$13.2 billion.

New Revenue

In the 10 years the federal government has added 8.7 percent of the total new revenue. During the same period, new state revenues accounted for 41.8 percent of the new revenue for schools, and local sources accounted for 49.5 percent of the new revenue. New federal revenue, \$125.9 million, was 3.4 percent of last year's new revenue. New state revenue, \$1.6 billion, and new local revenue, \$2.0 billion, were 42.7 and 53.9 percent, respectively, of new revenue. (See Table 29.)

Local property tax revenue continues to carry the burden for new school revenue.

State Taxes in 1970

No major new taxes were enacted by state legislatures during 1970. Although tax reform was supposed to receive major emphasis in 1970, the 37 states holding legislative sessions took little action on significant reforms other than taking account of the 1969 federal changes. Instead, states relied heavily on increases in excise taxes; expanded income taxes; and new and increased taxes on business franchises, public utilities, and banks and financial institutions. All told, new taxes were expected to yield about \$800 million annu-

ally. This figure is down significantly from the \$4 billion in new taxes during 1969, and is less than any year since 1966. Two states—Louisiana and New Jersey—enacted sales tax increases. Personal income taxes were raised only in West Virginia, while two states—Kansas and Rhode Island—increased corporate income taxes. Seven states—Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—raised cigarette taxes. Excise taxes on alcoholic beverages were increased in five states—Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Virginia. California failed to pass a \$1 billion tax reform program that would have increased sales taxes, raised income

TABLE 29.—REVENUES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (in thousands)

School year	Total	Federal	State	Local
1	2	3	4	5
1960-61*	\$15,320,340	\$ 582,301	\$ 6,096,983	\$ 8,641,056
1961-62	17,527,707	760,975	6,789,190	9,977,542
1962-63*	18,769,388	681,964	7,379,522	10,707,902
1963-64	20,544,182	896,956	8,078,014	11,569,213
1964-65*	21,962,262	834,202	8,722,937	12,405,123
1965-66	25,356,858	1,996,954	9,920,219	13,439,686
1966-67*	27,256,043	2,162,892	10,661,582	14,431,569
1967-68*	31,092,400	2,472,464	12,231,954	16,387,982
1968-69*	34,756,006	2,570,704	13,866,782	18,318,520
1969-70*	38,192,011	2,767,045	15,627,751	19,797,215
1970-71*	41,936,556	2,892,957	17,226,776	21,816,823

Increase, 1960-61 to 1970-71

Amount	\$26,616,216	\$2,310,656	\$11,129,793	\$13,175,767
Percent	173.7%	396.8%	182.5%	152.5%
Annual rate	10.6%	17.4%	10.9%	9.7%

SOURCES:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1961-62, 1963-64, 1965-66, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71*. Research Reports 1961-R22, 1963-R12, 1965-R17, 1966-R20, 1968-R16, 1969-R15, and 1970-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, and 1970.

*NEA Estimates are starred. Other figures are from the U. S. Office of Education.

NOTES: Estimates of federal revenue may be lower than those which will be published later by the U. S. Office of Education because of partial omission of money value of food distribution for the school lunch program.

TABLE 30.—PERCENT OF REVENUE RECEIVED FROM FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL SOURCES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Federal sources	State sources	Local sources
1	2	3	4
1960-61	3.8%	39.8%	56.4%*
1961-62	4.3	38.7	56.9
1962-63	3.6*	39.3*	57.1*
1963-64	4.4	39.3	56.4
1964-65	3.8*	39.7*	56.5*
1965-66	7.9	39.1	53.0
1966-67	7.9*	39.1*	53.0*
1967-68	8.0*	39.3*	52.7
1968-69	7.4*	40.0*	52.6*
1969-70	7.2*	40.9*	51.8*
1970-71	6.9*	41.1*	52.0*

SOURCE: Table 29.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

taxes, and shifted \$990 million in property taxes to other sources.

State tax collections increased from \$41.9 billion in 1969 to \$47.9 billion in fiscal 1970.¹ This \$6 billion increase was the largest ever in dollars, but 1 percent less than the 15.2 percentage increase recorded from 1968 to 1969. General sales taxes increased 13.5 percent in 1970. Individual income taxes rose 22.0 percent, and corporation income taxes increased 17.6 percent.

Effort To Support Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

Since 1961-62, the effort to support schools (as measured by the increase in state and local revenues as a percent of state personal income) has increased from an average of 4.0 percent to 4.9 percent in 1970-71. Table 32 is a general indication of the impact of revenue for schools on state personal income.

Tax Action in 1971

According to a Tax Foundation survey, state legislatures in 1971 will consider the largest volume of tax proposals ever.² All told, they would provide states with an additional \$6.5 billion annually. The previous high was in 1969 when \$4 billion in new taxes was approved. As of April, three states had enacted major new taxes: Pennsylvania and Rhode Island adopted personal income taxes, and Montana enacted a sales and use tax.

Tax Burden

A family of four with an income of \$10,000 and living in a large city paid \$676 in state and local taxes in 1968 according to estimates of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Taxes were highest in the Mideast and lowest

in the Far West. Among the largest cities in which taxes were priced for a family of four with a \$10,000 income, taxes were highest in Baltimore, Maryland, at \$1,121, and lowest in Charleston, West Virginia. (See Table 33.)

During the calendar year 1970, voters approved bond issues in support of elementary and secondary schools valued at nearly \$1.6 billion and defeated \$1.6 billion. For the cases reported, 49.5 percent of the amount and 53.2 percent of the number of issues offered were approved. In the previous year, calendar year 1969, voters approved over \$1.8 billion and defeated \$2.3 billion; 43.4 percent of the amount and 52.3 percent of the number of issues offered were approved in 1969.

U. S. Supreme Court Review of 1971

During the 1970-71 school year, the Supreme Court of the United States heard school cases on a variety of issues whose outcome will have a bearing on school financing.

School desegregation cases—On April 20, 1971, the Supreme Court delivered unanimous decisions in six related cases from Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina; Mobile County, Alabama; and Clarke County, Georgia. A common theme in these cases, among other issues, was the busing of pupils.

In the Charlotte-Mecklenburg cases, the Court was concerned with the duty of school authorities to eliminate racially separate public schools deliberately established and maintained by state action and on default of the local authorities in their affirmative obligations to proffer acceptable remedies, the scope of the federal district courts to fashion decrees to eliminate all vestiges of state-imposed

Continued on page 40

TABLE 31.—NEW STATE-LOCAL REVENUE

School year	Annual increase (in thousands)		Ratio of new state revenue to new local revenue
	New state revenue	New local revenue	
1	2	3	4
1960-61 to 1961-62	\$ 692,207	\$1,336,486	51.8
1961-62 to 1962-63	590,332	730,360	80.8
1962-63 to 1963-64	698,492	861,311	81.1
1963-64 to 1964-65	644,923	835,910	77.2
1964-65 to 1965-66	1,197,282	1,034,563	157.3
1965-66 to 1966-67	741,363	991,883	74.7
1966-67 to 1967-68	1,570,372	1,956,413	80.3
1967-68 to 1968-69	1,634,828	1,930,538	84.7
1968-69 to 1969-70	1,760,969	1,478,695	119.1
1969-70 to 1970-71	1,599,025	2,019,608	79.2

SOURCE:

Derived from Table 29.

TABLE 32.—STATE AND LOCAL REVENUES FOR SCHOOLS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME

State	1961-62		1963-64		1965-66		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
United States	4.0%		4.2%		4.4%		4.6%		4.7%		4.8%		4.9%	
Alabama	3.6	35	3.8	32	3.7	43	3.9	43	3.7	50	4.0	48	3.8	50
Alaska	3.6	35	3.2	48	4.4	25	4.8	20	5.2	12	5.0	23	7.6	1
Arizona	4.8	10	4.2	23	4.9	13	6.5	1	5.9	4	5.8	6	5.6	11
Arkansas	3.8	30	3.8	32	4.1	34	4.3	34	4.2	38	4.1	45	4.0	46
California	4.6	12	4.7	9	5.1	9	4.7	23	5.1	14	4.3	36	4.4	37
Colorado	4.4	16	4.7	9	5.1	9	5.1	12	5.1	14	5.3	15	5.4	17
Connecticut	3.4	43	3.3	46	3.6	46	4.5	30	4.3	34	5.3	15	5.1	24
Delaware	4.4	16	4.4	15	5.7	4	4.9	17	5.3	9	5.7	8	5.9	5
Florida	2.8	50	4.1	28	4.4	25	4.5	30	4.8	26	4.6	34	4.4	37
Georgia	3.9	29	3.9	31	4.1	34	4.2	38	4.3	34	4.1	45	4.3	41
Hawaii	3.2	46	3.7	37	4.7	17	4.9	17	5.0	20	5.6	10	5.5	13
Idaho	4.2	22	4.2	23	4.8	16	5.2	10	5.1	14	4.7	29	4.7	32
Illinois	3.5	41	3.7	37	3.7	43	3.9	43	4.2	38	4.7	29	4.8	31
Indiana	4.1	24	4.3	20	4.7	17	5.1	12	5.0	20	4.3	36	5.4	17
Iowa	4.5	13	4.4	15	4.5	22	4.7	23	5.3	9	5.4	12	5.9	5
Kansas	4.4	16	4.5	13	4.5	22	4.9	17	5.1	14	5.3	15	5.3	21
Kentucky	3.6	35	3.6	42	3.5	47	3.9	43	4.1	40	4.3	36	4.2	42
Louisiana	5.1	2	5.1	6	4.9	13	5.5	7	5.1	14	5.0	23	5.4	17
Maine	3.7	31	4.1	28	3.9	38	4.6	27	4.6	29	5.4	12	5.5	13
Maryland	3.6	35	3.7	37	4.3	30	4.8	20	5.2	12	5.2	20	5.4	17
Massachusetts	2.9	48	2.9	50	3.2	49	3.9	43	4.0	43	4.1	45	4.0	46
Michigan	4.4	16	4.2	23	3.9	38	5.1	12	4.9	24	4.7	29	5.1	24
Minnesota	4.9	5	5.2	5	5.3	5	5.3	9	5.7	6	5.8	6	5.9	5
Mississippi	4.9	5	4.4	15	4.6	21	4.2	38	4.9	24	4.7	29	4.4	37
Missouri	3.6	35	3.5	44	4.2	33	3.9	43	4.0	43	4.3	36	4.2	42
Montana	5.0	3	5.3	3	5.3	7	5.9	5	5.8	5	6.0	3	5.9	5
Nebraska	3.7	31	3.7	37	3.9	38	3.3	49	4.0	43	4.2	42	4.0	46
Nevada	3.7	31	3.3	46	4.3	30	5.0	16	4.8	26	4.7	29	4.5	35
New Hampshire	3.0	47	3.4	45	3.7	43	3.9	43	4.0	43	4.3	36	4.6	33
New Jersey	3.5	41	3.7	37	3.9	38	4.3	34	4.4	33	4.9	25	5.1	24
New Mexico	4.5	13	5.8	1	5.8	3	6.1	3	6.4	1	5.9	4	5.8	10
New York	4.0	26	4.4	15	4.9	13	5.1	12	5.4	8	5.3	15	5.5	13
North Carolina	4.3	20	4.3	20	4.4	25	4.2	38	4.3	34	4.4	35	4.5	35
North Dakota	4.9	5	4.5	13	4.7	17	5.5	7	5.3	9	5.4	12	5.6	11
Ohio	3.7	31	3.8	32	4.0	36	4.2	38	4.0	43	4.3	36	4.4	37
Oklahoma	4.0	26	4.0	30	4.4	25	4.4	33	4.1	40	3.8	50	4.0	46
Oregon	5.0	3	5.1	6	5.4	5	5.7	6	6.1	2	5.9	4	5.9	5
Pennsylvania	3.6	35	3.8	32	4.0	36	5.3	34	4.6	29	4.9	25	5.1	24
Rhode Island	2.9	48	3.0	49	3.2	49	3.2	50	3.8	49	4.0	48	4.2	42
South Carolina	4.5	13	4.6	11	4.7	17	4.8	20	4.6	29	5.1	22	5.2	23
South Dakota	4.8	10	4.6	11	5.0	11	4.6	27	4.3	34	4.9	25	5.0	29
Tennessee	3.3	45	3.8	32	3.5	47	4.1	42	4.1	40	4.2	42	4.1	45
Texas	4.2	22	4.4	15	4.5	22	4.3	34	4.0	43	4.2	42	4.6	33
Utah	5.4	1	5.7	2	5.9	1	6.1	3	6.1	2	6.3	2	6.0	4
Vermont	4.1	24	4.3	20	5.0	11	6.2	2	5.7	6	6.5	1	7.2	2
Virginia	3.4	43	3.6	42	3.8	42	4.5	30	4.6	29	4.8	28	4.9	30
Washington	4.9	5	4.8	8	5.3	7	4.7	23	4.7	28	5.3	15	5.5	13
West Virginia	4.3	20	4.2	23	4.4	25	4.6	27	5.1	14	5.2	20	5.1	24
Wisconsin	4.0	26	4.2	23	4.3	30	4.7	23	5.0	20	5.7	8	6.4	3
Wyoming	4.9	5	5.3	3	5.9	1	5.2	10	5.0	20	5.6	10	5.3	21

SOURCES:

Personal income data from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. State and local revenue receipts are from the U. S. Office of Education for 1965-66 and prior years and from NEA Research Division for 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71. Personal income is on a calendar-year basis, and school revenue is on the basis of the school year beginning in the calendar year.

NOTE: When the figures for two or more states are identical, the states are given the same rank and the appropriate number is then picked up with the next state in rank.

TABLE 33.—ESTIMATED TAX BURDEN, STATE AND LOCAL, OF A FAMILY OF FOUR WITH \$10,000 GROSS INCOME, LARGEST CITY IN EACH STATE, 1968*

City and region 1	State 2	Local 3	Amount 4	State and local	
				Percent of U.S. average 5	Rank (high to low) 6
U.S. (unweighted average)	\$230	\$446	\$ 676	100%	...
NEW ENGLAND	144	603	747	111	3
Portland, Maine	128	699	827	122	7
Manchester, N. H.	...	617	617	91	31
Burlington, Vt.	260	703	963	142	3
Boston, Mass.	238	575	813	120	12
Providence, R. I.	153	498	651	96	29
Hartford, Conn.	85	525	610	90	33
MIDEAST	171	640	810	120	1
New York, N. Y.	284	532	816	121	11
Newark, N. J.	56	763	819	121	8
Philadelphia, Pa.	128	691	819	121	9
Wilmington, Del.	215	530	745	110	19
Baltimore, Md.	341	780	1,121	166	1
Washington, D.C.	...	542	542	80	40
GREAT LAKES	239	497	736	109	4
Detroit, Mich.	266	460	726	68	21
Cleveland, Ohio	103	404	507	75	43
Indianapolis, Ind.	214	603	817	121	10
Chicago, Ill.	177	396	573	85	35
Milwaukee, Wis.	435	622	1,057	156	2
PLAINS	270	486	756	112	2
Minneapolis, Minn.	484	399	883	131	5
Des Moines, Iowa	354	575	929	137	4
St. Louis, Mo.	241	420	661	98	27
Fargo, N. Dak.	207	470	677	100	26
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	141	509	650	96	30
Omaha, Nebr.	191	543	734	109	20
Wichita, Kans.	270	485	755	112	17
SOUTHEAST	260	328	588	87	7
Norfolk, Va.	312	261	573	85	36
Charleston, W. Va.	212	175	387	57	51
Louisville, Ky.	426	436	862	128	6
Memphis, Tenn.	139	428	567	84	37
Charlotte, N. C.	381	314	695	103	23
Columbia, S. C.	290	212	502	74	44
Atlanta, Ga.	247	291	538	80	41
Miami, Fla.	109	577	686	101	24
Birmingham, Ala.	299	234	533	79	42
Jackson, Miss.	307	475	782	116	14
New Orleans, La.	131	311	442	65	47
Little Rock, Ark.	264	222	486	72	45
SOUTHWEST	186	407	593	88	6
Oklahoma City, Okla.	153	394	547	81	39
Houston, Texas	56	358	414	61	49
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	253	360	613	91	32
Phoenix, Ariz.	283	514	797	118	13
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	268	378	646	96	5
Great Falls, Mont.	198	461	659	97	28
Boise, Idaho	341	338	679	100	25
Cheyenne, Wyo.	137	301	438	65	48
Denver, Colo.	276	469	745	110	18
Salt Lake City, Utah	386	321	707	105	22
FAR WEST (excl. Alaska and Hawaii)	204	349	553	82	8
Seattle, Wash.	201	197	398	59	50
Portland, Oreg.	328	446	774	114	15
Las Vegas, Nev.	82	370	452	67	46
Los Angeles, Calif.	204	382	586	87	34

TABLE 33.—ESTIMATED TAX BURDEN, STATE AND LOCAL, OF A FAMILY OF FOUR WITH \$10,000 GROSS INCOME, LARGEST CITY IN EACH STATE, 1968* (Continued)

City and region 1	State 2	Local 3	Amount 4	State and local	
				Percent of U.S. average 5	Rank (high to low) 6
Anchorage, Alaska	220	340	560	83	38
Honolulu, Hawaii	536	227	763	113	16

SOURCE:

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. *State and Local Finances: Significant Features, 1967 to 1970*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 11 and 12. (For basis of estimates see source.)

*Estimated state personal income and general sales, and local personal income, general sales, and real property tax burden of a married wage earner with two dependent children based on income earned during the calendar year 1968 as reflected in state and local legislation enacted through November 1, 1968.

In computing personal income taxes, it was assumed that all income was from wages and salaries and earned by one spouse. In computing the federal income tax liability (for states allowing this deduction) deductions were estimated to be 14% of gross income.

Estimated state and local general sales tax liabilities are based on the amounts allowed by Internal Revenue Service as deductions in computing federal personal income taxes as indicated in the "1967 State Sales Tax Tables" included in the I.R.S. 1967 Form 1040 instruction booklet, updated by Commission staff to reflect State legislation enacted through November 1, 1968.

Estimated local real property taxes are based on median effective tax rates for fully taxable houses in 1966 as reported by the U. S. Bureau of the Census in *Taxable Property Values*, Vol. 2 of the 1967 Census of Governments; supplemented by Commerce Clearing House data on effective rates for 13 states for which Census data were not available. These effective rates were applied to the \$19,000 estimated average value (sales price) of housing at the \$10,000 income level to arrive at the estimated local real property tax liability.

school segregation. Specifically with respect to pupil assignments, the Court held that the powers of the federal district courts include remedial altering of attendance zones, with pairing and grouping of noncontiguous school zones and requiring busing out of neighborhood areas recognized as constitutionally permissible tools of school desegregation. The Court stated that "desegregation plans cannot be limited to the walk-in school." No rigid guidelines for pupil busing were laid down for application in view of the infinite variety of problems that may be presented, but the Court said that an objection to busing may be valid when time or distance is so great as to risk either the health of children or significantly impinge on the educational process. The Supreme Court upheld the federal district court's pupil assignment plan for desegregating the elementary schools with its requirement of cross-town busing to implement it. The Supreme Court said that implementation of the decree was well within the capacity of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg school authority.

In the Mobile County, Alabama, case, Negro plaintiffs challenged as inadequate the desegregation plan for the county school system which includes the city of Mobile. The Supreme Court reversed the portion of the decision of the Court of Appeals dealing with the pupil assignment plan because it treated the eastern part of metropolitan Mobile (where 94 percent of the area's Negro pupils reside) in isolation from the rest of the

school system and because inadequate consideration was given to all available techniques for desegregation, including the possible use of bus transportation and split zoning. The case was remanded for the development of a decree that will effectively desegregate the schools.

The Supreme Court granted an appeal to officials of the North Carolina state board of education and the Charlotte-Mecklenburg school board from the decision of the federal district court which declared unconstitutional the North Carolina anti-busing law. That law flatly forbade the assignment of any pupil on account of race or for the purpose of creating a racial balance or ratio in the schools and prohibited the busing of pupils for that purpose. Affirming the lower court judgment, the Supreme Court held that the anti-busing law was constitutionally invalid because it impeded local school officials from implementing desegregation plans to effectively remedy violation of rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. As in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg decision, the Supreme Court said again that "bus transportation has long been an integral part of all public educational systems and it was unlikely that a truly effective remedy could be devised without continued reliance upon it."

Also before the Supreme Court was the case of the Clarke County, Georgia, school system which embraces the city of Athens. The school board had devised a school desegregation plan. The assignment plan adopted for the elementary schools

established geographic zoning, and to achieve a greater racial balance, the plan provided for pupils in certain heavily concentrated Negro "pockets" either to walk or to be transported to schools in other attendance areas. Sustaining the challenge by parents to the school board plan, the Georgia Supreme Court held that the plan violated the Fourteenth Amendment in that it treated pupils differently because of their race. It also held that the plan violated Title IV of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 because Title IV prohibits a school board from requiring busing to achieve racial balance. The Supreme Court reversed this decision and ruled that in compliance with its affirmative duty to disestablish the dual school system, the Clarke County school board properly took race into account in drawing attendance lines, for to have done otherwise would have hampered the board in its desegregation efforts. Further, the school board's plan was not barred by Title IV of the Civil Rights Act. For, as the Supreme Court made clear in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg decision, the provisions of Title IV of the Act are directed only at federal officials and are designed to foreclose any interpretation of the Act as expanding the powers of federal officials to enforce the Equal Protection Clause.

School millage limitation—Taxpayers in Florida challenged a state 1968 statute which limited the school tax rate to 10 mills. A tax beyond that rate was to result in the cutoff of state funds. Plaintiffs contended that the state limitation was fixed with reference to a standard which related solely to the amount of property in the county, and hence children in property-poor counties were denied equal educational opportunity. The U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Tampa Division, invalidated the "millage rollback" statute on the ground that it violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The state of Florida appealed this decision to the Supreme Court. After hearing oral arguments, but without deciding the federal

constitutional question raised, the Supreme Court vacated the judgment of the federal district court. The case was remanded to that court to await the outcome of a pending state court action attacking the millage rollback law as violative of provisions of the Florida constitution.

Supermajority voting requirements—The Supreme Court heard an appeal from a decision by the West Virginia Supreme Court which invalidated state constitutional and statutory requirements that school bond issues and excess tax levies must be approved by 60 percent of the electorate rather than a simple majority. These requirements were held to violate the "one man, one vote" principle of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. As yet, no opinion has been handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Public funds for parochial schools—Already argued and awaiting decisions by the Supreme Court are three cases concerning the constitutionality of the use of public funds for parochial schools. One case involves a Pennsylvania statute which provides state aid in the form of reimbursement to sectarian schools for the purchase by the state of secular educational services, limited to areas of instruction in modern foreign languages, mathematics, physical science, and physical education. The funds provided are used in these areas of instruction for teachers' salaries, textbooks, and instructional materials. The federal district court has ruled that the statute is constitutional. A different result was reached in the second case where a federal district court struck down a Rhode Island statute which provides salary supplements to teachers of lay subjects in nonpublic schools. In the third case, which arose in Connecticut, there is a constitutional challenge to the use of federal funds under the 1963 Higher Education Facilities Act for the construction of academic facilities at church-connected colleges. The federal district which heard the case initially ruled that the Act did not violate the First Amendment.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Fiscal year data are for the state fiscal years ended June 30, 1970, except for three states with other closing dates (Alabama, September 30; New York, March 31; Texas, August 31).

² Tax Foundation. "State Tax Prospects, 1971." *Tax Review* 32:9; March 1971.

WORLD MILITARY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION EXPENDITURES

WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES reached an estimated total of \$204 billion in 1970. This figure represents an increase of 50 percent since 1964, and a real net increase of 20 percent, discounting inflationary trends. Figures for 1968, the latest year for which data are available on a world-wide basis, show no evidence of a significant shift from military to civilian expenditures. Public expenditures for military programs continue at a rate 1.5 times as great as expenditures for public education. Although recent figures indicate that a somewhat smaller proportion of world GNP is being channeled into military expenditures, world living standards did not necessarily increase proportionately because of world population growth.

In 1968, world military expenditures totaled \$190.7 billion. Of this total, \$135.6 billion, or 71.1 percent, was expended by the United States and the Soviet Union. Table 34 shows total world military and public education expenditures along with a breakdown for eight selected countries. These eight countries comprised 43.7 percent of the world population and accounted for 72.3 percent of the world GNP, 85.4 percent of the world military expenditures, and 80.9 percent of world expenditures for public education.

Military expenditures in the United States totaled \$80.6 billion in 1968. Expenditures for public education amounted to \$46.4 billion. In terms of GNP, the United States allocated 9.3 percent to military expenditures and 5.4 percent to public education. The Soviet Union, with a GNP 47.7 percent of that of the United States, spends 8.0 percent of its GNP on public education while maintaining an approximate parity in military

expenditures. By comparison with world totals the United States allocates 2.2 percent more GNP to military expenditures and only 0.6 percent more to public education. It is interesting to observe that while per-capita education expenditures in the United States are 66.2 percent higher than in the Soviet Union, per-capita military expenditures are 73.5 percent higher.

Canada and Japan present interesting alternatives in terms of national priorities for education and military expenditures. An examination of the table shows these two countries spending 2.7 and 0.8 percent, respectively, of their GNP on the military while allocating 6.7 and 4.2 percent, respectively, on public education. The resulting ratio of per-capita military to public education expenditures shows Canada spending \$2.50 on education for each \$1.00 on military items. For Japan the ratio is even higher: \$5.40 for public education for each \$1.00 of military expenditures. These figures contrast sharply with the United States ratio of \$.60 for public education to \$1.00 for military expenditures.

If the United States were to reallocate all military and public education dollars on a 1 to 1 ratio, funds for public education would increase to \$63.5 billion with no increase in the total combined military and education budgets. Alternatively, if the United States were to grant education the same priority it receives in Canada, 6.7 percent of the GNP, funds for public schools would total \$58.0 billion. By any measure, a commitment to high quality education in the United States has not yet been realized through support of public schools with financial resources equal to the task.

TABLE 34.—WORLD MILITARY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION EXPENDITURES—1968

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Population (millions)	Percent of total world population	Gross national product ^a (millions)	Percent of total world GNP	Military expen- ditures (millions)	Percent of total world military expen- ditures	Public education expen- ditures ^b (millions)	Percent of total world education expenditures	Military expenditures as percent of GNP	Education expenditures as percent of GNP	Per-capita military expen- ditures	Per-capita education expen- ditures	Ratio of military to education per-capita expenditures
United States		201.2	5.7%	\$ 865,700	32.2%	\$ 80,596	42.3%	\$ 46,400	35.6%	9.3%	5.4%	\$401	\$231	1:0.6
Soviet Union		238.0	6.8	413,000	15.4	55,000	28.8	33,000	25.4	(8.0-10.0) ^c	8.0	231	139	1:0.6
China (Mainland)		806.0	23.0	90,000	3.4	7,500 ^d	3.9	4,000	3.1	8.3	4.4	9	5	1:0.6
France		49.9	1.4	126,600	4.7	6,118	3.2	3,354	2.6	4.8	2.6	123	67	1:0.5
United Kingdom		55.3	1.6	103,000	3.8	5,545	2.9	4,450	3.4	5.4	4.3	100	80	1:0.8
West Germany		60.2	1.7	132,700	5.0	5,278	2.8	3,663	2.8	4.0	2.8	88	61	1:0.7
Canada		20.8	0.6	66,100	2.5	1,783	0.9	4,415	3.4	2.7	6.7	86	213	1:2.5
Japan		101.1	2.9	141,920	5.3	1,146	0.6	6,000 ^d	4.6	0.8	4.2	11	59	1:5.4
World total		3,509.1	100.0%	\$2,685,006	100.0%	\$190,733	100.0%	\$130,172	100.0%	7.1% ^e	4.8%	\$ 54	\$ 37	1:0.7

SOURCE:

U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Bureau of Economic Affairs. *World Military Expenditures 1970*. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, December 1970, Tables II and III.

^aConversion into U. S. dollars is at official par value exchange rates rounded by AID. For all communist countries estimated purchasing parities are used.

^bOwing to differences in concepts, coverage, and reliability, data on public education do not permit accurate comparisons between countries.

^cIt is estimated that the actual ratio of military expenditures to GNP would fall somewhere within the range indicated.

^dRough ACDA estimate.

^eMilitary expenditures and GNP are not fully comparable owing to the use of different dollar conversion rates for the two variables in the Soviet Union.